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Spring and the Robin.

A robin comes flitting
Away from the south,
And, on a bush sitting,
He opens his mouth;

He sees nary roses,
He feels nary spring;
Gets tuberculosis
In trying to sing;

Catarrh and bronchitis,
Rheumatics and chills,
And acute laryngitis
To finish his ills.

He hesitates, lingers,
Weeps, shivers and sighs,
Twigs his nose with his fingers,
Keels over and dies.

Fading, Changing, Dying.

Everything beautiful, darling, must fade;
The rose and the lily, the pride of the field,
And myrtle, which hides the rude marks of the spade,
Where lov'd ones are sleeping, will all have to yield
To time's busy gleaner, who gathers the leaves
And unopened buds in the forest and plain,
To carefully bind them in bundles and sheaves,
And carry them off to return not again.

Everything beautiful, darling, must change;
The woodland, the meadow, and course of the stream;
Those scenes now familiar, ere long will seem strange,
And only be thought of as seen in a dream,
Or pictures of memory long hung away,
And faded by age, or the dust of the past;
Each moment of pleasure refuses to stay,
The voice of the zephyr is lost in the blast.

Everthing beautiful, darling, must die,
And that which increases will surely decrease;
The sturdy old oak as a dust heap will lie,
The song and the singer will both have to cease;
Yet there is a hope that each beautiful thing—
Though not in this life—will have being once more;
The heart, like the ivy, to loved ones will cling,
When fallen, and creep to eternity's shore.

Everything beautiful, darling, must fade,
Must change and must die, be it never so grand;
And nothing endureth that ever was made,
For time has the day in his own cunning hand.
The spirit immortal he humbleth not,
He builds, though, and crumbles its dwelling of clay;
When everything earthly, and time is forgot,
The spirit will laugh at the thought of decay.

SAVED.

A TEMPERANCE SKETCH.

The following cases of deliverance from the power of a drunkard's appetite were related at a meeting for the intemperate in the Hippodrome, New York. A middle aged man, of gentlemanly address, arose and said: I have known what it is to be a prosperous, even a wealthy man, a church member, and an active worker in the church of Christ. But the curse of intemperance seized me, held me, till it took my money, my friends, and my reputation. I at first neglected to go to church on communion Sundays, then altogether. Lower and lower I sunk, till suddenly brought to my senses by the death of my little boy, a child ten years of age. How I loved that boy no words can tell! I was not happy one moment with him out of my sight. I could not take a journey unless I could have the child go with me. On one journey in a steamer, our boat collided with another vessel, and we were obliged to run into port. Hardly had we reached land when my boy was seized with illness. I summoned his mother, and together we hung over his bed, and watched his young life while it passed away from us. Before he died, when he could no longer speak to us, he placed his hand in mine, folded one of his own little hands over both, and with the other pointed upward.

When he was gone, I partially reformed. I changed my outward life. I tried to serve God with half my heart. I became diligent in business; I prospered; my friends came back; money flowed in upon me; I trusted in my own power to stand, and then—and then—I fell! Once having tasted the poison, I was forced to go on, and little by little, with ever increasing speed and force, I went downward, till a second time, home and health, friends and money all gone, I was a hopeless drunkard. In this condition I was persuaded by a sister, who, through all, had loved and prayed for me, to come with her to one of Mr. Moody's meetings. His preaching touched my heart, and started my tears, but I was very careful not to let my sister see them. After the meeting she would not let me go till she had induced Mr. Moody to speak to me. I was reluctant, but when he approached and asked me if I was a Christian, I took courage and replied: "A very bad Christian, indeed." Yet there awoke in my heart the desire to be again a man, and I persevered in coming to the meetings till, at last, I found what it was to really have freedom from sin through the mercy of God. I am free now, because he that is "free in Christ, is free indeed."

He sat down, and there came forward a young man with a fair face, and an abundance of brown, curly hair. His story was a sad one of prolonged struggle and repeated failure, and the bitter anguish of remorse. He begun to drink at the age of fifteen; at twenty-one he was a hopeless drunkard. His father and mother never ceased to pray for him. His wife, after he had one, never would give him up, but these were his only friends. And he did all a man could do to break their loving hearts. In the army all his evil habits became confirmed, and he had been enslaved by them all his life, except one interval of two years and seven months. And this period of reformation was brought to an end by the advice of a physician, at whose suggestion he resorted again to the use of stimulants. Soon he could not live without them, yet such was his anguish of spirit at finding himself again under the dominion of the tyrant, that he took every vow, joined every society, even took an oath to abstain before a magistrate. All was of no avail. He broke them all when he saw the cup—nothing could restrain him in the presence of temptation. Twice he would have taken his own life, but that his wife had stayed his hand when the knife had almost touched his throat.

He said: I need not dwell on what was. Let me hasten to tell whence came my deliverance. On Thanksgiving day I went out in the morning, and by dinner time had had so many as six or seven drinks. Went home in a condition in which I could only eat, and after eating, sleep. I slept on the sofa till toward evening, then sauntered forth. After a short visit at the house of my brother-in-law, I went out, not knowing or caring whither, having no definite purpose, except to drink at every corner on my way home. At one place the bartender said: Fill up the glass, its Thanksgiving day, you know." And I filled it up, and went staggering on. An unaccountable impulse turned me back several times that night when I would have taken a certain direction, and my steps wandered on and on, until I came to the great building where Moody and Sankey were holding their meetings. I drew nearer and nearer. A great conflict was going on in my mind, and it seemed as if God and satan fought together for my soul. I could not go away; I could not enter. And when at last I was enabled to rush to the entrance, it was more as a maniac might have gone there than like a reasonable man. Once inside, the lights, the throng, the chorus of a hymn—they were singing—all helped to sober me.

And when the hymn ceased, and Mr. Moody called out: "Is there in all this throng any poor sinner who is so lost that he cannot help himself? Let him come forward here and we will ask God to help him." I said: "That's me; that message is for me"—and down the long aisle, pushing my way through the crowd standing there, I almost ran to the foot of the platform and seated myself. When the invitation rang forth again I tried to rise, but the people near me, seeing my condition, took me by the arms and held me down, whispering: "Sit still; sit still, you're drunk." Drunk! Yes, I knew it, but I had heard the voice of God, and when the invitation came again I couldn't sit still, and I broke away from those who held me, and rose. Ah, what an hour followed! What prayers and tears and struggles! And at its close, some one asked me if I would pray an hour after my return home, for, if I would do so, I might know that at the same hour many hearts were praying in their own homes for me. As we were about to separate, one good Christian said: "Why go home to pray for this soul? Let us pray now and here." And we stayed, and they prayed for me and I prayed for myself, and I was able to come to Christ, and just as I was—yes, drunk as I was, he took me. And from that glad hour when I went home to my wife with the good news of my sins forgiven, He has kept me; He has shown in me His power to save "to the uttermost."

When he had closed, a young man arose and said: I was a drunkard from my boyhood—a wreck before I reached the age of twenty-one. My mother never ceased to pray for me, and to urge me to reform. When I was under the influence of drink, I would get as far away from home as possible, and stay away until my money was all gone, and sick, broken and helpless, I would seek my father's house. During these absences, my mother's letters would follow me, whenever she knew where I was; and when I returned she always welcomed me and nursed me back to health. Here is one of her letters, said he (and he drew from his pocket and read to the audience a tender letter from his mother to her dear boy, begging him to come home, telling him how she loved him and waited for him, and wanted to see him begin again). In answer to some such appeal, he did seek his home one night, after having been on a debauch of weeks, in which he had fallen as low as intemperance could bring him. He came at night; he watched the windows till the lights were out; he approached and rang and waited, and soon a step on the stair and the door was opened, and his mother held him in her arms—"close to her heart, as if I had never gone astray."

That night, he continued, with a voice husky and broken, she nursed me as she had nursed me many times before; but on the morrow she was not at my bedside. When I asked for her, they said that she was ill; and when I crept from my chamber and confronted the physicians, and begged them to tell me that I had not murdered her, they replied: "There is not a shadow of hope." Then my heart broke, and I pleaded with God, with many tears, to spare her only until her boy could repent. And God was merciful to me. He did spare her, and He did teach me repentance. I knew the way. I had been well taught. I knew that help was in Christ and Christ alone. And I sought and found that help, and have lived to see my mother's heart made glad by the answer to her prayers.

He called upon the mothers whose tearful eyes were lifted to his face to work on and pray on and love on, until their wandering boys should come back.

The President's Salary.

The following is the message of President Grant relative to vetoing the bill for cutting down the salary of the President of the United States:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Herewith I return Senate bill No. 172, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the President of the United States," without my approval. I am constrained to this course from a sense of duty to my successors in office, to myself and to what is due to the dignity of the position of Chief Magistrate of a nation of more than 40,000,000 of people. When the salary of the President of the United States was fixed by the constitution at $25,000 per annum we were a nation of but 3,000,000 of people, poor from a long and exhaustive war, without commerce or manufactures, with but few wants and those cheaply supplied. The salary must then have been deemed small for the responsibilities and dignity of the position, but justifiably so from the impoverished condition of the treasury and the simplicity it was desired to cultivate in the republic. The salaries of congressmen under the constitution were fixed at $6 per day for the time actually in session, an average of about 120 days to each session, or $720 per year, or less than one-thirtieth of the salary of the President. Congressmen have legislated on their salaries from time to time since, until finally they have reached $5,000 each per annum, or one-fifth that of the President before the salary of the latter was increased. No one having a knowledge of the cost of living at the national capital will contend that the present salaries of Congressmen are too high, unless it be the intention to make the office one entirely of honor, when the salary should be abolished, a proposition repugnant to our republican ideas and institutions. I do not believe the citizens of this republic desire their public servants to serve them without a fair compensation for their services. The sum of $25,000 does not defray the expenses of the Executive for one year, or has not in my experience. It is now one-fifth in value what it was when fixed by the constitution in supplying demands and wants. Having no personal interest in this matter, I have felt myself free to return this bill to the House in which it originated with my objections, believing that in doing so I meet the wishes and judgment of the great majority of those who indirectly pay all the salaries and other expenses of the government.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 18, 1876.

The Boston Belfry Murder.

Thomas W. Piper, condemned to be executed on the twenty-sixth of May for the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of the Warren avenue church, Boston, made a sworn statement that she received the injuries that caused her death from the trap door falling upon her head, and that he was frightened lest he would be accused of murdering her, and therefore he denied all knowledge of the matter, trusting that his connection with it would not be discovered.

JUST WAIT.—"Young ladies have the privilege of saying anything they please during leap year," she said, eyeing him out of the corner of her eye with a sweet look.

His heart gave a great bound, and while he wondered if she was going to ask the question he had so long desired and feared to do, answered:

"Yes."

"And the young men must not refuse," said she.

"No, no. How could they?" sighed he.

"Well, then," said she, "will you"—He fell on his knees, and said: "Anything you ask, darling."

"Wait till I get through. Will you take a walk, and not come here so much?"

Fashion Notes.

Turbans and white straw sailor hats will be most worn by school girls from ten years up to misses in their teens.

The wool de bege and other suits worn by young girls are made with basques that button behind and long deep aprons. Brown, gray and dark blue remain the colors most in favor for young folks.

The low sash tied around the hips and fastened behind in a large bow is made of wide gros grain ribbon, and worn with pique princess dresses by very small girls. Their lace caps are of close capote shape, trimmed with ribbon to match the sash. The stockings are of similar color.

The burnous overskirt has a long wrinkled apron, trimmed with bows down the middle and two bias bands of silk. There is usually a seam down the middle of this apron—a thing that would not have been permitted in the costumes of a few years ago.

Cambric and print dresses for school and general wear are blouse waists buttoned behind; this waist is separate from the skirt, with ends extending over the hips, and instead of a belt a drawing string is passed around the waist.

Deep wide round frills turned down and around the neck, are made of the new lace braids, and worn by small children, both girls and boys; price $1.25. There are also broad Puritan collars of Irish cord lace that imitates antique designs; price $2.

What are called "basket suitings" are the fine woolen stuffs used by Parisian dressmakers for the dresses recently imported for girls. The colors are cream, pale blue, and French gray in small raised squares, all of one color. The trimming is merely kilt plaiting and silk facing.

The princesse style is adopted for the pique dresses of small girls, while larger girls have overskirts that are merely aprons shirred to form a fan behind, and the basques are box plaited, with a row of insertion between the plaits. A Hamburg ruffle edges the basque and overskirt; two such ruffles are on the lower skirt.

To brighten up the dark dresses worn for house toilettes are collarettes of plaited lisse finished with pearl edging. The most dressy ones are made of the new cream colored crepe lisse trimmed with folds of pale tinted China crape going around the neck, and held by long looped bows of gros grain ribbon.

The inevitable cream color has found its way into lingerie, and instead of snowy white linen collars and cuffs, a novelty is cream tinted cambric for this purpose, with the corners wrought with scarlet, blue, brown, gray or black, done in washing wools to represent Greek squares, or a vine cluster of flowers in the corners of collars or cuffs.

Value of Discipline.

Gen. Geo. A. Custer, in his war memories, thus describes the confusion at the first battle of Bull Run:

The value of discipline was clearly shown in this crisis by observing the manner of the few regular troops, as contrasted with the raw and undisciplined three months' men. The regular soldiers never for a moment ceased to look to their officers for orders and instructions, and in retiring from the field, even amid the greatest disorder and confusion of the organizations near them, they preserved their formation, and marched only as they were directed to do.

The long lines of soldiery, which a few minutes before had been bravely confronting and driving the enemy, suddenly lost their cohesion and became one immense mass of fleeing, frightened creatures. Artillery horses were cut from their traces, and it was no unusual sight to see three men, perhaps belonging to different regiments, riding the same horse, and making their way to the rear as fast as the dense mass of men moving with them would permit. The direction of the retreat was toward Centreville, by way of the Stone bridge crossing, and other fords above that point. An occasional shot from the enemy's artillery, or the cry that the Black Horse cavalry, so dreaded in the first months of the war in Virginia, were coming, kept the fleeing crowd of soldiers at their best speed. Arms were thrown away as being no longer of service in warding off the enemy. Here and there the State colors of a regiment, or perhaps the national standard, would be seen lying on the ground along the line of retreat, no one venturing to reclaim or preserve them, while more than one full set of band instruments could be observed, dropped under the shade of some tree in rear of the line of battle, and where their late owners had probably been resting from the fatigues of the fight when the panic seized them and forced them to join their comrades in flight.

Population and Area of Brazil.

By a partial census of the population of Brazil, the home of the Emperor Dom Pedro, now visiting the United States, made in 1872, it was estimated that the entire number of inhabitants was 10,-196,328. The number of square miles contained in the twenty provinces of the empire is 3,275,326. In 1850 the number of slaves held in the country was estimated at 2,500,000, but after the law for their gradual emancipation was passed in 1871, this number gradually decreased. According to an official return published in May, 1874, there were at that time only 1,016,262 slaves distributed over the whole empire. The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While it remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the immigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women, and afterward an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were brought into the country as slaves. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas, the negroes are numerous. At the seaports the chief part of the population is of European descent.

The London Plague.

What was the nature of the plague in London in 1666, and has any sickness like it been known since? asks a correspondent of *Noah's Sunday Times*, to which query the following reply is made: The plague is an aggravated contagious fever, characterized by an eruption of carbuncles and buboes, endemic (and frequently epidemic) in Egypt, Syria and Turkey, and throughout the East. Before it last appeared in London, in the years 1663-1665, it usually visited Great Britain every thirty or forty years. Marseilles lost nearly half its population by it in 1720, and Moscow in 1771-'72; and certain points in the kingdom of Naples, as late as 1815-'16, suffered most severely from it; since that time it has been almost unknown in Western Europe. The celebrated "black death," which ravaged all Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century, appears to have been the "plague."

GAVE UP HIS ALE.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* prints this statement: Mr. John W. Gerrish is said to have succeeded in ridding himself of 150 pounds of superfluous weight within a year, simply by turning his last tumbler of ale bottom up about a year ago.

Some Senators' Wives.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Let me tell you of some wives I know, whose husbands sit gravely in the senatorial hall, and whose countenances seem to express so much dignity and wisdom that one, in looking at them, would consider them far above the paltry littleness of every-day life. "Why don't you go to Mrs. Blank?" I said to a sewing girl soliciting me for assistance after a month's illness. "She will do something for you, as you have sewed for her so long, and she likes you so much."

"Oh, Miss Gleaner," the girl replied, "you are a heap happier and better off than she, if she is a senator's wife, and wears diamonds and velvets. She never has a cent to spend herself. Her husband buys everything, and grumbles over the way the money goes. He visits the kitchen to see no waste is going on, and he comes up where I am two or three times a day, when he's home, to see how I am getting on with my sewing. Sometimes I get so scared like I run and hide when I hear him coming."

"Probably he is interested in the dress reform movement," I said.

"And Mrs. Blank," continued the girl, "never has the enjoyment of so much as $5 at a time for her private spending money, although, of course, her husband likes to see her dress well, but he buys all the dresses!"

Some time ago there was a pale, fragile-looking little lady, the more miserable half of a Solon, and her pallor was heightened by her constantly wearing green, which is only becoming, you know, to persons with color and healthful tinge of complexion. "Why do you, my dear Mrs. Solon, wear green so much?" asked an intimate friend. "It makes you look like a corpse."

"Oh, Mr. Solon likes it, and you know he always buys all my dresses for me. I have never even purchased a gingham since our marriage."

Another knows that her husband's affections are alienated from her, since years have marked her brow with wrinkles and scattered snowflakes over her hair. She knows that her husband has a "new, new love," and yet she keeps "her heart's proud pain superbly still," and is to her lord the same quiet, unselfish, uncomplaining woman she has always been. "Some day," she thinks, "he will remember all that I have been to him, and he will grow wearied of the purchased wiles of this strange woman. I can afford to wait. Are not her white hairs a crown of glory?

The Continental Congress.

The Continental Congress of 1774 was distinctly a legislative body, each of the thirteen colonies having contributed its most representative men. It was not a large gathering, and it became very small as the times grew stringent. Their movements were watched with considerable interest on every side. England was then the mistress of the world. She was not only the only mistress, but she was alone in her conquest.

The Southern delegates to Congress had a rather weary journey through the wilderness at that time. In 1774 travelers between Baltimore and Philadelphia were compelled to hire guides to show them the way. Baltimore was then a village of eighty houses, and there were few settlements along the coast.

The first meeting of the Continental Congress was in Carpenter's hall, Philadelphia. It took the boston delegates nineteen days to reach the Quaker City. The delegates walked from the city tavern, where they assembled, in powdered wigs, knee breeches and buckled shoes, to Carpenter's hall. The address of Patrick Henry will never be forgotten, and when he proclaimed himself as not belonging to any particular State, but as an American, he struck the keynote of the newly born nation. The grandeur and simplicity of this first Continental Congress elicited the admiration of the greatest minds of the day. For fourteen years in all the Continental Congress governed the United States. It was, in fact, President, Cabinet and Congress—a kind of Venetian Senate without a doge. It made war and concluded peace; it appointed, promoted and degraded generals; it sent and received ambassadors; it gave us decimal currency. Never was a government more defective and yet more successful, and having fulfilled its mission, it became unsuitable and insufficient; and when the country became ripe for another better organized government, the Continental Congress quietly and wisely went out of existence.

The members of this Congress were frequently tested during the Revolutionary war by allurements of wealth and office. John Reid was offered £10,000 to help to undo independence. His reply was, in simple words: "I am not worth purchasing; but, such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not rich enough to do it."

Effects of Business Depression.

One of New York's eminent physicians said to a friend of the *Express* that the very worst cases among his male patients were men of business with no other physical illness than mental suffering. The past was full of losses, the present not encouraging, the future all uncertain, and the effect had so preyed upon them that they could not find rest of body or peace of mind. Many have lost all their earnings for ten and twenty years in the shrinkage of values and the expenses of business. The labors and accumulations of years had all gone together, and resulted either in real or threatened bankruptcy, and with only the most gloomy forebodings for the time to come. While the general increase of wealth from 1850 to 1870 was very great, and in the latter year was more by 233 per cent. than twenty years before, no man can begin to realize what the depreciations have been since 1872. But it is the effect upon peculiar persons, especially upon those of a sensitive nature, whose credits have been impaired and who can neither hope nor rally, which is so alarming. When physicians report so many of their cases to be the result of nervous depression, occasioned by business, the record is a sad one for both the country and mankind.

It Was He.

A man forty years old, and as long as a rail, went into one of the banks of Detroit to get the cash on a thirteen-dollar check, drawn by a party living in Nankin township.

"You will have to be identified," said the cashier, as he looked at the check.

"I'm the man," was the reply.

"But I don't know who you are."

"But I do."

"You must bring some one here who knows you."

"Don't I know myself?" exclaimed the check tenderer.

"But I must know you. You may be Tom Jones for all that I know."

"You must be a consarned fool to think I'm some one else?" growled the man in response.

"You must be identified," observed the cashier.

"That's my name, I tell ye, and this is me, and if this bank gets me riled I'll lick the whole crowd of you over behind the railing!"

The cashier wouldn't pay, and the man couldn't find any one who knew him, and at noon he was waiting "for the feller who sassed him to come out."

THE BELFRY MURDER.

The Condemned Prisoner, Piper, Telling his Story of the Terrible Affair.

The Boston *Journal* says: Thomas W. Piper, who lies in the Suffolk county jail, condemned to death for the murder of Mabel Young in the belfry of the Warren avenue Baptist church, has yielded at last so far as to confess that it was he who first knew of the death of the child. Hitherto he has denied positively that he had any knowledge of the occurrence until told of it by others; but now, in contradiction of his oft-repeated assertions made under oath at both his trials, and repeated in the most solemn manner at the very moment of his sentence, he comes forward with a strange story of the little girl's accidental death in which he claims for himself entire innocence.

Piper's story was told in the presence of Mrs. Brown, of his counsel, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Eddy, of the Tabernacle Baptist church; an officer of the jail, and a young man who was employed to take notes of what the condemned man might say. His story of how he occupied the time on that fatal Sunday afternoon is the same as that told by him when testifying in his own behalf up to the time when he went up stairs to prevent the boys who were in the vestibule from entering the audience room. From that point it differs from every other statement which he has made hitherto. He said that some complaint had been made of the lack of fresh air in the audience room, and that to remedy the trouble he went up to the belfry to open the trap door, and thus secure a through draft, as he had done more than once before. He took with him the bat stick, which played so important a part of the trials, and, having raised the trap door, placed the stick under it as a support.

Returning down stairs, he reached the gallery floor and there met little Mabel Young, who was coming out of the organ gallery. Noticing the direction whence he had come, she asked: "What's up there?" He answered that that was the belfry, and something was said about the pigeons. In a moment she asked permission to go up, and he told her that she might do so if she wished. She started up the stairs and he remained where he was. Soon, however, he remembered the way in which he had left the trap, and fearing that in getting into the belfry she might injure herself, he hurried up after her. When he reached the top of the stairs his worst fears were confirmed.

The bat stick had been knocked out, the door had fallen, and there lay the little girl caught between the heavy door and the edge of the floor. Piper took the child out to place her on her feet. She moaned, but was unconscious. He laid her on the floor, and after a moment's pause to collect his faculties started down stairs with the intention of making a full statement of the occurrence. On the way he met the Misses Knight, Alice and Jennie, who testified at the trials, entered into conversation with them, and while standing with them conceived the idea of keeping the whole occurrence a secret. Acting on this resolution, he went about his usual occupations.

In the *Post* of Dec. 8, 1875, the following appears as Mr. Avery's presentation of the case:

The child, he argued, could have been killed by the falling of the fifty pound trap upon her. He argued also to show that perhaps Glover went up there to get the young pigeons, and that the child straying up there might have been pushed aside by him without any evil intent, as she was detecting him, and perhaps the door fell upon her then and he retreated.

Piper has no hope of a commutation of his death sentence.

A Fisherman's Wedding.

Along a certain portion of the coast of Scotland, when a young couple agree to get married, the nearest relations of both parties meet to ratify the contract. This is an occurrence of great rejoicing. The women appear in full toilet, and a sort of feast is prepared. The marriage ceremony is usually performed by the clergyman of the district at the residence of the bride. After the religious rites are concluded, a contract is signed by both parties amidst a cloud of wit nesses. The bridegroom wears his Sunday suit, and the lady is adorned with the conventional veil.

The marriages of these people take place, almost without exception, on Friday, and the celebrations attending the event continue until the dawn of the Sabbath puts an end to further hilarity. On the first night of the dancing the women are attired in white muslin gowns, with their necks and arms exposed, the latter adorned with any quantity of glass beads and ornaments. The men are in their shirt sleeves, with gorgeous blue waists, ornamented with brass buttons, and wearing every variety of hat and cap. Their throats are muffled with enormous neck-handkerchiefs, which they persist in wearing in spite of the heat. When the entire night has been passed in dancing, and daylight appears, a rush is made through the town to the future home of the newly married couple. The musician, armed with his fiddle or bagpipe, as the case may be, leads the procession, the bride and groom come next, and the rest of the party follow on behind.

Scotland abounds in singular marriage customs. One of the most remarkable is called "creeling the bridegroom." In some counties on the day after the wedding, while the marriage feast still continues, the bridegroom had a creel, or basket, filled with stones firmly fastened upon his back. With this incumbrance he was compelled to run about the neighborhood followed by his friends, who would not allow him to remove it until his wife came after him and either kissed him or unfastened the creel. It sometimes happened that, as relief depended upon her, he had not to run very far; but if the lady was either very bashful or very sportive he had to carry his load a considerable distance. The custom was very strictly enforced, for the friend who was last creeled had charge of the ceremony, and he was naturally anxious that the new bridegroom should not escape.

A Riotous Island.

Barbadoes, the scene of the late riots, in which a large number of persons were killed, is the most eastern of the Caribbee islands, and the earliest settled of the British possessions in the West Indies. It has a population of about 150,-000 people, of whom only about 17,000 are white. In 1816, and again in 1825, there were formidable negro insurrections in the island. The capital, Bridgetown, is one of the gayest and handsomest towns in the West Indies. It has about 20,000 inhabitants, and is a strong military post. Riots have occurred throughout the island. Plantations and houses have been sacked, animals destroyed, and an enormous destruction of property taken place.

A BLUNDER.—According to the New York *Herald* the railroad companies have made an extraordinary blunder in reducing their passenger rates to and from Philadelphia during the Centennial only twenty-five per cent. Negro minstrel troops and opera and theater companies can get better terms any time of the year.

A Story of A. T. Stewart.

A short time before the late war broke out, the late A. T. Stewart entered into a contract for the building of his house on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The gentleman who made the estimate which became the basis of the agreement made what he supposed was a safe and even large allowance for any rise in the price of labor and all kinds of materials. But the price of labor and material advanced far beyond the wildest expectation long before the house was completed, in fact before its erection was fairly begun, and the contractors became financially embarrassed. Mr. Stewart would not release them from their legal obligations, but entered into a supplemental agreement with them by which he was to advance the money, and they were to go on with the work, being held liable to the amount that the house might cost above the contract price. The result was that the contractors became indebted to Mr. Stewart in the amount of a great many thousand dollars, and after very valuable quarry property had passed over to him in part extinguishment of his claim, he brought an action for the recovery of over $30,000 more. Two of the contractors were supposed to be the wealthy men of the concern; against these he obtained judgment by default. The third partner was the builder, and he was made the defendant in the action. Mr. Stewart had sworn to his complaint, and this would have made it necessary to have the answer sworn to. There would have been no trouble in swearing to a good answer; but it was hoped that the action might be compromised, and it was feared that a sworn answer would put Mr. Stewart somewhat out of humor for compromise. Delay was resorted to, and through the good nature of Judge Hilton many extensions of time were granted. Finally it was stated that it was a matter of pride with Mr. Stewart to get judgment, since much had been said about him relative to this transaction, and that now he wished to be vindicated by obtaining judgment. It was understood that if the defendant would consent to Mr. Stewart's judgment he would give a release within one week without charge. This exceeded expectation, because several thousand dollars had been offered in compromise. To Mr. Stewart it was a matter of pride; to the builder it was a matter of financial existence. The condition was acceded to. Mr. Stewart obtained a judgment of $33,792.26 against the builder, and the builder had the judgment against him satisfied gratuitously within a week.

Made Them Shake.

When John Brougham, the actor, left Burton's theater in New York city, it was whispered that Mr. Burton had no very friendly feelings toward his old associate. The frequenters of the theater were very fond of Brougham. Some time after Brougham's withdrawal from the Chambers street company, a farewell benefit was given. The play was "John Bull;" Mr. Burton as Job Thornbury, Mr. Brougham as Dennis Bulgruddery. The house was crowded from the footlights to the dome. Mr. Brougham's appearance on the stage was the signal for a perfect ovation. He was hailed with cheer after cheer. When Burton came on, and the two actors stood face to face, the cry went forth:

"Shake hands! Shake hands!"

Burton tried to go on with his part; but he was interrupted by a repetition of the cries. The actors stood silent, but the uproar in the house continued. Mr. Brougham then came forward, and characteristically spitting on his hand, held it forth to Burton, saying:

"Dhrop it there!"

Burton hung back and looked sternly at the audience. The cries of "Shake hands" redoubled. Burton saw that the house was determined to be obeyed, and he at last gave his hand—not with the very best grace. Brougham shook it with a will, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators. The play went on. Burton was in no humor for gagging that evening. He played his part admirably, stuck to the text and indulged in no fooling. When the curtain fell on the piece Brougham was the first called out. He made one of his characteristic speeches, gave vent to his emotions on moving again among the "old familiar scenes," and retired from the stage amid shouts of laughter and applause. Burton was then called out. It was some time before he answered the call. He evidently did not relish a compliment *en second*. At last he appeared before the curtain. He moved with a stern dignity which did not fail to impress his audience. He bowed stiffly, and was about to withdraw immediately, when he was stopped by calls for a speech. In response to these calls he alluded to the separation between Mr. Brougham and himself. Mr. Brougham, he said, had thought he could do better "on his own hook," and had a perfect right to try. He had heard with regret that Mr. Brougham had gone off the track a little, but he hoped he should not burst his boiler, etc.

The Indian Bureau Bill.

The bill passed by the United States House, transferring the Indian bureau to the War department, by a vote of 139 yeas to 94 nays, provides that after the first of July next the secretary of war shall exercise the supervisory and appellate powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the secretary of the interior in relation to Indian affairs; that he shall, from time to time, make details of army officers to administer the affairs of the Indian branch of the War department; that the commanding officers of geographical departments shall be *ex officio* in charge of Indian affairs in their departments, and shall make details of officers, including officers on the retired list, to administer the affairs of the Indian service, and that the inspector-general of the army shall discharge the duties of inspector of Indian affairs. The act is not to be construed to authorize an increase in the number, rank, pay, or allowances of army officers. All contracts for Indian supplies and transportation are to be made in the same manner and at the same time, where practicable, as those for the army. All religious denominations are to enjoy a free and equal right to erect and maintain church and school buildings on Indian reservations. Individual Indians who have adopted the habits of civilized life may become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their right to their share of the tribal property.

The Silver.

The New York *Herald* says: Ten thousand dollars in silver were paid out in one day at the sub-treasury in redemption of currency to that amount. At this rate it will be quite a week before the coin will be seen by the horse car conductors. A week later it will be seen sporadically in the lager beer saloons. In another week it will drop in the plate at the churches; in a month it will be at the corner groceries; next it will reach the bootblacks, and in three months people will be complaining that the confounded thing is wearing holes in their pockets, and then people will put away a million or two of paper currency, just as people during the war kept silver dollars under glass cases. Never satisfied!

AN AGRARIAN MURDER.

The Intended Victim Escapes, but his Driver is Instantly Killed.

Mr. Bridges, the intended victim in the case to which we refer, says the London *Times*, is the land agent for some property near Mitchelstown, a place on the border between Limerick and Cork, and not far from Tipperary. He had some time ago made himself unpopular among a certain class of the tenantry by attempting to raise rents, by serving evictions, and worst of all, by taking a lease on his own account of a piece of land from which another man had been evicted. It was about eighteen months ago that he was first shot at, but he was only slightly wounded, and being a man of great courage, kept his ground, in every sense of the word, afterward, and even under the provisions of the Peace Preservation act, recovered compensation for the outrage. That he has been aware for some time of the danger to which he has been since exposed, may be gathered from the fact that he has not only gone about constantly armed, but has also been attended in general by a body guard of four armed police. He had, indeed, good *prima facie* reason for being cautious. His late assailant was at large, and was known to be somewhere in the neighborhood, but owing to some misunderstanding between the constables of the three border counties, in any of which he might be found, he had not been apprehended by any of them. As Mr. Bridges was riding home from Mitchelstown, where he had been collecting rents, the next important attempt on his life was made, and made under circumstances so peculiar as to deserve special remark, even in Ireland. Mr. Bridges' whole party, including the driver of the car, was five in number; two were police, and at least four carried firearms. They were on the queen's highway. It was still broad daylight; but the part of the road which they were passing was lined on both sides by hedges thick enough to shut out a view of anything beyond them, and the road itself, too, just at this place dipped slightly. Suddenly there came the report of a gun from behind one of the hedges. The charge, which was probably intended for Mr. Bridges himself, struck his driver and killed him.

The confused scene which followed is described in somewhat different ways by those who took part in it. The firing went on. Shots came in quick succession from both sides of the road, and Mr. Bridges was wounded in the head severely, if not fatally. One of the two constables who were with Mr. Bridges now sprung over the ledge from which the first shot had come, and, finding a man behind it with a blunderbuss in his hand, seized him and handcuffed him. His companion, less active or less enterprising, failed to make his way over the hedge on the other side, but, seeing two men behind it, fired at them, and received fire in return. The men ran off, but the constable followed, and discovered them sheltering themselves behind a haystack, and again exchanged shots with them, but to no purpose. On his return to his own party he found that no further attack had been made upon them. The casualties which had already occurred were, however, not slight. One of the five had been killed outright; another had been badly wounded, and, of the three remaining, one only had escaped altogether unhurt.

An inquest on the unfortunate car driver was held. The police were in no doubt as to the side of the road from which the shot that killed him had come, and they were equally certain that no one else was discovered there except the man whom they had handcuffed and secured, and in whose possession a blunderbuss, recently discharged, had been found. The jury, however, were unable to agree upon a verdict. There had been a good deal of wind the day in question on the highroad between Mitchelstown and Cork, and there had been a good deal of smoke, too, from the repeated discharges of firearms. It was difficult, under such perplexing circumstances, to arrive at the exact truth. The jury, in the words of one of their own number, did not wish to saddle on any one man the crime about which they were inquiring, and they limited themselves, accordingly, to the very safe assertion that the death had been caused by a gunshot wound.

Prehistoric Man.

Some late discoveries of cave dwellings near Thayngen, in Switzerland, are valuable as allowing methods of comparison between the Troglodytes and those who made their dwellings on piles sunk into the Swiss lakes. Had the lake habitations been occupied at the same period of time as the caves, some evidences of connection would undoubtedly have been found, but the contents of this cave points undeniably to a period contemporaneous with the remoter Troglodytes of France. Among the remains of animals, the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, lion and reindeer suffice to warrant this conclusion, while the handiwork of these cave dwellings bears a marked resemblance to those discovered in Dodogne, at the same time differing most markedly from the oldest specimens found in the Swiss lake villages. Such rude designs traced in bone as has been found in this Swiss cave, show quite a fair appreciation of art. Some surprise has been expressed at the truth and freedom expressed in these designs, appertaining as they must to so remote a period of man's history, but when we consider how our own children take pleasure in exercising this faculty of imitation, it is not astonishing that some crude artistic power should exist together with a very low amount of culture. Prehistoric discoveries seem to strengthen the idea of a slow and continuous progression from higher to lower forms of art and industry.

Cash vs. Credit.

Scene—A butcher's shop. Time—Nine A. M. Enter Mr. Smith, a credit customer, in a hurry.

Butcher (coldly).—Good-morning, sir. What will you have to-day?"

Mr. Smith.—You can send me a good roasting piece and two steaks; also a supply of vegetables.

Butcher.—Anything more?

Mr. Smith.—Yes, you may send a ham. Send 'em early, and charge 'em.

Butcher enters the order in his book, the beef at twenty-eight cents and the steak at thirty cents—other things in proportion, and remarks to himself: I wonder when I'll get pay for these? last month's bill ain't settled yet. Guess I'll put it down heavy for him, anyhow, to pay me for waiting so long.

Enter Mr. Jones, a cash customer.

Butcher (warmly).—Glad to see you, sir. How was you suited with that mutton yesterday?

Mr. Jones.—Very well, indeed. What have you got to-day that's good?

Butcher.—I've got some turkeys, sir, but they're only middling, and if you'll wait till Saturday I can get you something real nice, and at a low figure.

Mr. Jones.—What are you asking for steaks and roasts to-day?

Butcher.—Steaks, twenty-five cents; roasts, twenty-two cents.

Mr. Jones.—All right; send me the same as last Saturday—ten pounds. (Takes out his pocketbook and pays the money, having thus saved not less than one-fourth of Smith's money.)

Barney Williams, the Actor.

The *Sun* tells us that Barney Williams, the actor, lately deceased, was fifty-two years of age and that his real name was Bernard Flaherty. He was born in Cork on the nineteenth of June, 1824. His father was a sergeant in the British army, and after his death Mrs. Flaherty and her two sons and three daughters immigrated to New York. Bernard was then six years of age and ran errands for Washington market dealers, and subsequently became an errand boy in a printing office. In 1836 he ran errands for the management of the Franklin theater, and in time became an usher at $5 a week

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 18, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*
Advertisements 20c *per line for three insertions, and for* 6 *and* 12 *months by special contract.*

"The Great Unknown" will be of little consequence, the New York Tribune thinks, in the coming contest for Presidential nominations. It says this year of all others parties must make nominations that mean something. The candidates must be known, must have a character and a record with which the public is familiar. Neither "favorite sons" nor "Great Unknowns" can be put upon the course with any hope of success.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington providing for the coinage and issuance of $25,000,000 in silver. All right.

For the future horse thieves will not find Texas a State of bliss. A legislative statute is pending, and likely to be passed, that provides to punish for the first offense by the whipping-post; for the second offense by whipping and branding; for the third by hanging.

In last week's Reporter we printed an item of the burning of the Cutmen children in Mifflin county. From the Lewistown Gazette, of 10, we obtain further particulars:

The house of Daniel Cutman, who resides in Oliver township, some miles northwest of McVeytown, caught fire about one o'clock on the night of the 2d May, from the stove-pipe which ran through the roof. The father had been out to stay with a sick neighbor, and the mother was up late. Four children, two boys and two girls, all slept in the room up stairs, there being no partition in that part of the house. The fire dropping down on the beds awakened the boys, and one of them opened the door, when the ceiling fell, covering the beds with fire, joists, plastering, &c. The two girls one aged about 14, the other 6, were thus pinned down on the bed, and excepting the bones totally consumed. What was left of them was subsequently taken from the debris and buried on Friday. Scarcely anything was saved, provisions, clothing and furniture all being neglected in the harrowing scene of the two children in the fiery mass, whose sufferings however were no doubt of short duration. The oldest boy is said to have displayed much presence of mind and more than ordinary heroism, and had human aid been capable of doing it, would have rescued his sisters.

Chicago should be happy now it has two fellows acting as Mayors of the city—Hoyne and Calvin. And on the 10 inst., the brick makers inaugurated a strike. About three hundred of them, armed with clubs, knives and revolvers, marched in a body to the yards and demanded higher wages. The police were promptly on hand and suppressed the mob for the time being.

Says the Philad. Times of 13: We have a number of communications from citizens and strangers complaining of extortionate charges at the Exhibition. One person writes that he had to pay five dollars for a plain beefsteak dinner; another was charged fifteen cents for "a thimbleful of soda-water;" another makes a general complaint against the tariff at the French restaurant, and yet another caps the climax with a specific complaint that he was charged fifteen sents for a pretzel—an allegation which, unaccompanied by an affidavit, we receive with some incredulity. It is reasonable to suppose that there is some ground for these numerous and various complaints, and we earnestly advise the Centennial authorities to look into the subject at one. Nothing is more important to the success of the Exhibition than that there shall be plenty to eat and to drink at moderate prices, and if it be not possible to regulate the tariff, the people having these concessions should at least be compelled to post their charges conspicuously. But we hope, when the Exhibition gets to working smoothly, to hear no more of such complaints.

Bill Brown held quite a reception for his old subscribers, on Monday and Tuesday last. The rooms set apart for the occasion were those of the stoic Esq. Fury, in Garman's block, Bellefonte. Several hundred invitations were sent out into all parts of the county by Villyam, and the honored ones embraced the elite of Centre Hall, Bald Eagle, Nittany and Pennsvallies. No less a dignitary than constable Lose was entrusted with serving the kind invitations. How an old editor can afford to get up a thing of this kind an so large a scale passes our comprehension. It was a perfect "surprise party" to Brown's old friends. We were not invited—and felt rather slighted—hence can't tell whether the refreshments were served up in courses or curses. What it means we don't know—perhaps the Col. has some intention of running for Leftenant governor and thus fastened down his old stand-bys; maybe he did it of pure unselfishness, driven on by veneration for his old patrons, or urged on by the pains of an empty exchequer. Long live Brown.

Those who only intend to make one trip to the centennial are regretting their attendance at the opening. A month hence the show will be worth double the money it is now in its condition of incompleteness.

The receipts for tickets on the first day of the opening of the centennial exhibition were $40,000. A great many persons obtained admission without paying.

Isn't the Boston Post slightly mistaken when it says the Democrats of Ohio think their Senator is Thur-man for the Presidency? The St. Louis Convention will show you "who's who." Til-den, wait.

Ex-Senator Doolittle will be one of the Wisconsin delegates to the Democratic National Convention. He was a Republican in Lincoln's time.

This country may be said to be suffering just now from a triple combination of disorders—Belknapery, Grantism, and Babcockypop.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Clapp, the congressional printer being under investigation, has resigned. Gone to meet Belknap.

On 9 inst., the grand jury of the criminal court of the District of Columbia found a true bill of indictment against Belknap.

For passing the Exhibition gates. It will no longer be necessary to present a fifty-cent note or coin. Two quarters, or any combination of fractional currency making fifty cents, will admit one person; a dollar will admit two persons, and soon. The only restriction upon the public hereafter, in this regard, will be that the exact change must be presented to the gate-keep ers.

In a few weeks the democratic national convention will meet at St. Louis, when we will nail to the mast-head of the Reporter its nominees for president and vice-president.

Who will be those nominees?

Will the democratic party carry the next presidential election?

These two questions are the all-absorbing ones among democrats now; and that the democracy may nominate good and able men who have the confidence of the people is the wish of all true patriots without regard to party.

As to the first question, it is difficult to predict just now who will be the democratic standard bearer in the coming presidential election. There is some very excellent material in the field from which to select. Pennsylvania has Black and Hancock, either would do. Ohio has Thurman, a very good man. Indiana has Hendricks, another excellent man. Delaware offers Bayard, whom anybody could support. New York brings her unanimous voice for Samuel J. Tilden, the great democratic reformer, who has been waring upon the rings and thieves that have been plundering the empire state.

We will cheerfully support any of the above named gentlemen, and believe that if the convention places one of them in nominatian, his election is certain beyond a doubt. They are all statesmen, with stainless records, and known to the people as pure patriots. The Keystone state can be carried for a candidate taken from among those mentioned above. New York can be relied on also, so can Ohio, Indiana, California, New Jersey, Connecticut, with nearly every state south of Mason and Dixon's line—all of these are tired of Grantism and will vote for a reform candidate, because all the prominent republicans mentioned for president are tainted with one or the other of the big steals that are now under investigation, and the honest masses wish to have none of that kind of timber in the white house, having had a surfeit under the Grant regime.

We say it is difficult to predict who will be the democratic nominee. But to judge from the public pulse as it is now beating, we think the current is in favor of Gov. Tilden. Several states are already known to be for him, and north, south east and west we observe prominent journals pronouncing in his favor. We judge the direction of the wind from these straws, and we see them fly more thickly every day. The current is in favor of Tilden, but whether it will gather volume enough to carry him through at St. Louis, the Reporter will not now undertake to predict. But we think that he will have more strength than any other candidate to go into the convention with.

The democracy can elect the next president if the St. Louis convention acts for the good of the party and makes a wise choice. We would prefer a good man—any of those mentioned above—without a platform. The record of these men is a good enough platform for any honest voter. Platforms often swamp the best men, and result in the election of bad ones. Give us a man in whom the people have confidence, and throw platforms to the dogs. Let us make a nomination to win. Let the St. Louis convention be free from jobbers and perform a good work, and the people will yearn to ratify it. We need a change. The people cry and sigh for it, and wise counsels at St. Louis, in June will bring it about.

A few weeks will tell.

WILL THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION PAY?

It is estimated that 130,000 people visited the Centennial grounds upon the opening day. It is also estimated that 30,000, or nearly one-fourth of the total number, marched in the noble army of deadheads, the column led by Grant, and tailed by country editors, Philadelphia ward politicians, and relatives of Congressmen, even to the third and fourth degrees of cousinship.

By an easy and obvious arithmetical process, it will be seen that if there were 100,000 paying visitors at fifty cents each the total receipts at the gates were just $50,000. But on Thursday the total attendance fell to 35,000. Allowing that the deadhead attendance decreased in like ratio, which, by the way, is not at all probable, the second day's receipts were about $14,000.

The great show, excluding any allowance for current expenses while it is open, has cost about $8,500,000. Caterers cigar and pop-corn peddlers, and other individuals whose patriotism has not obscured their enterprise, have paid in about $500,000 for concessions and privileges. In order, therefore, to repay the money contributed by the United States Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, and private subscribers to Centennial stock, the Exhibition will have to net $8,000,000 over its running expenses.

But to earn $8,000,000, even in gross, the receipts must average more than $50,000 for every one of the one hundred and fifty-nine days of the show. This would require a daily attendance of 100,000 paying visitors. Is it reasonable to expect that this average will be reached? We fear not. Taking the season through, the average attendance is more likely to approach the second day's figures than those of the first.

It is true that the situation might be improved by throwing open the Exhibition at half price on Sundays and by cutting off every one of the 30,000 deadheads. But, even under these more favorable conditions, we do not see any probability of the repayment of the Government loan of $1,500,000, and none of the patriots who have subscribed to Centennial stock by way of speculation can congratulate themselves on the prospect of a dividend.—*Sun.*

If the impeachment should fail in the senate, Belknap may get his deserts in a criminal prosecution.

Last Saturday, 13, was the Pope's 84th birth-day.

Japanese officials who hereafter are found guilty of bribery will have their heads taken off. If decapitation were the law in this county for the same offences, how the radical ranks would be thinned out.

George Von Hollern, city collector of Chicago, is a defaulter in the sum of $100,000 and has found it convenient to go Europe. Won't there be von hollern after him.

The Boston Post says that, while Grant quotes the example of his predecessors in office to justify his absenteeism, it's a pity that he doesn't try to imitate some of their sterner virtues.

Philadelphia is almost covered with flags. Some buildings have as many as 150 flying. The city is gaily decorated all over, from chimney top to curb-stone and every thing is dubbed with the one name, "Centennial."

West Virginia declared for Blaine.

It's all the same,
Jim Blaine,
You can't explain,
The $64,000 gain,
Of railroad swag,
Jim G. Blaine,
Of Maine.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDER TRIAL.

Pottsville, Pa., May 8.—Detective M'Farlan continued his testimony. He was admitted to the order in Shenandoah. A man named Lawler was bodymaster or division master. The initiation consisted in being ordered on his knees with hat off, then a document was read called a test. The constitution and bylaws limited the organization to Irish and Catholic Irish; that countersigns and passwords were obtained from the state delegate, at Pittsburg; that there was a national delegate the president of the city and state of New York; that there is also a national secretary and treasurer. He understood the national delegate obtained the password and signs from the board of Erin, which convenes quarterly in England, Scotland or Ireland; that a man once a steward on the Inman line furnished the signs here. Among the signs were, "What is your opinion of the Tipperary election?" "I think England broke her constitution by Mitchell's rejection." Answer—"And didn't O'Connell resign his oath and seat; yes, and by agitation secure the emancipation." Anticipating difficulty between members there was a quarrelling toast if one recited the toast and the other hurt him he would be liable to expulsion. It is, "keep your temper cool." Answer, "I will not raise it to a friend." The sign is forefinger of the right hand in the left sleeve of the coat. The answer is the thumb nail of the left hand in the left vest pocket. The toast between division masters is, "Here is that every Irishman may stand to his cause and subdue the British government in her coercion laws," "That bodymasters may know each other." Parties who commit crime on persons on trial of the order are esteemed by the organization. When a man is to be killed he obtains the consent of the body-master by stating his grievances; having obtained the consent he makes a call upon the next division for persons unknown to the persons on whom the outrage is to be committed, a guarantee being given to the division master that if he wants a similar favor it will be complied with.

He next explained how policeman Yost came to be killed. That Yost in trying to make an arrest of Thomas Duffy had almost murdered him, and had also abused Jimmy Kerrigan, bodymaster of Tamaqua district. The mining boss, Jones, was killed because he refused to give M'Gehan work as a recompense for killing Yost. M'Gehan was promised a license for a saloon. One night while in a Pottsville saloon he came near getting in trouble. A man named Coomey mistrusting him, and being unable to answer all questions correctly, as a Mollie should, Coomey was going to kick him out, but he treated, taking a large glass of whisky himself and played drunk. It was here while lying on the floor a discussion took place between leading Mollies that he learned so much and got the inside track of them.

There seems to be no end to the startling developments made by the detectives of how the Mollies were guilty of robbery, incendiarism and murder, and that it was equal to the Thugs of India. The commonwealth will prove that the order led by twelve persons are banded together to kill innocent people in a manner that if it was killing a dog we would shudder at the manner of the perpetration of the deed.

The people are in a feverish state of excitement to hear the balance of the detective's story. At one time during the afternoon the crowd became so uneasy that the judge ordered the constables to arrest any one making any undue noise or manifesting too lively an interest in the proceedings.

On reassembling of the court this a. m. M'Farlan, the Pinkerton detective continued his testimony and exposed the signs, grips and secrets of the ancient order of Hibernians. He also exposed Patrick Collins, one of the present commissioners of Shuylkill county. Collin's title in the order was that of bodymaster and he always attended all their conventions.

President Gowan, of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, in arguing a written offer by the commonwealth of testimony, used language to the effect that Collins would be called before this court to account for certain visits he made through the coal regions, also making the startling announcement that the court house was now full of Mollies; that a man named Condon, of Palo Alto, had been appointed night watchman of the jail where the prisoners were confined.

There is considerable excitement here over these disclosures, and it is rumored that Collins has left town.

THE EXPOSITION.

THE CENTENNIAL CITY OVERFLOWING WITH PEOPLE AND GORGEOUSLY DECORATED—THE SCENE ON THE STREETS BEYOND DESCRIPTION—FOREIGN COUNTRIES REPRESENTED, ETC.

Philadelphia, May 10.—All day yesterday, last night and this morning trains arriving here from every direction have been bringing crowds of people to the city from all parts of the globe to witness the opening ceremonies of the Nation's Centennial International Exposition to-day.

The scene on the streets throughout the city is beyond description. The city is gorgeously decorated and alive with flags and people from an early hour this morning notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Up to half-past eight o'clock a drizzling rain had been prevailing, but the weather has cleared up beautifully.

The exhibition grounds were opened precisely at nine o'clock, and a continuous stream of visitors set in. The weather is clear and a light breeze blowing. The ceremonies opened at 10.15 a. m. by the national airs of all countries being performed by a large orchestra. Fifty thousand people are now present and they are still flowing in.

11 a. m.—Wagner's march performed, followed by Bishop Simpson's prayer, during which the vast assemblage stood uncovered.

11.35 a. m.—Fully 100,000 persons present, the cantata was rendered with fine effect, followed by Hawley's presentation speech and Grant's acceptance.

Precisely at noon the American flag was unfurled in main building, ringing chimes, Hallelujah chorus and one hundred guns, after which the procession, headed by President Grant, moved through the main building.

THE STARTING OF THE MACHINERY.

1.10 p. m.—The presidential party, with the procession of officiating and visiting dignitaries, home and foreign, passed through the main building, and a few minutes before one o'clock reached Machinery hall, and shortly after the President himself, with the assistance of Mr. Corliss, of Rhode Island, started the great Corliss engine and all its connecting wheels and shafts. The whistles were sounded, all the flags hitherto furled were given to the breeze, there was a general huzza from the people, and with this concluding ceremony the centennial exhibition was formally opened to the world.

EVENING.

Philadelphia, May 10.—It is estimated officially that 110,000 people entered the centennial grounds to-day. After the ceremonies on the centennial grounds this afternoon Governor Hartranft, Bedle, Carroll and Rice visited the buildings erected by their states respectively and held informal receptions. Governor Rice, of the Massachusetts building, was welcomed by Commissioner Loring. He was escorted to the reception by the Boston Cadets, who on their return to the city were joined by the Lancers. His visit was somewhat more formal than the others and was the only one attended by any military display.

The illumination in the city to-night was on a grand scale, The old state house building was the grand centre of attraction, and at one time the crowd was so great on Chestnut street that it was almost impossible to pass. Calcium lights were thrown upon the historical building, and everything was as brilliant as daytime. The many points of interest were inspected by the people, large numbers of whom were strangers. Gen. Grant was serenaded to-night, but no speeches were made.

The official report of the exact number of persons, paying and non-paying, who entered the grounds on Wednesday has not yet been made, but the closest estimates put the number at 130,000, of whom 30,000 entered free. The official figures for attendance, on 11, are 35,000.

——It is proposed to erect a tannery at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, with a capacity of 50,000 hides per year.

HORRIBLE WORK OF A DRUNKEN FATHER.

New York, March 11.—In Brooklyn, last night, Louis McLaughlin, a shoemaker, came home intoxicated and knocked down his wife, who held in her arms a baby three months old. The child fell under her and was killed. McLaughlin then got a knife and stabbed his wife in the breast. She was taken to the hospital and her husband was arrested this morning.

BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THE SENATE WILL AFFIRM ITS JURISDICTION.

Washington, May 12.—Although the Senate has not deliberated upon the question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment, it is understood that it will decide that it has jurisdiction. While it may properly hesitate to say that an officer is impeachable all the days of his life, it will also hesitate to say that he may resign for the purpose of evading the life punishment provided by the Constitution. The Senate will undoubtedly hold under an unbroken series of authorities that the judicial act of impeachment dates back to the earliest moment of the day, and therefore a resignation on the same day can have no effect as against impeachment. The Senate may also say that the impeachment related back to the inception of the proceedings before the War Department, and it will hardly conclude that a man may enrich himself at the public expense and then evade the only punishment he fears by a summary resignation.

It will be contended, when the Senate meets to deliberate upon the question of jurisdiction, that if the Senate has no right to try a person after he vacates the office in which he has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, then there will never again be an impeachment trial, for the reason that the party accused could pen his resignation in the gallery of the House one minute before the vote to impeach was announced, and the acceptance of the resignation would not be of the slightest consequence.

Republican Senators say that were the question whether a man who has long ceased to be an official can be impeached for offences committed during his term of office, the vote against jurisdiction would unquestionably be unanimous, but that an official can wait until he knows what the action of the House will be, and then commit official suicide by resigning, and thereby escape the obloquy which impeachment provides, is a doctrine which will not be tolerated by the Senate.

HORRIBLE FANATICISM.

Child Murder by a Missouri Minister.

The St. Louis Republican describes a horrible case of fanaticism that was recently discovered in southwestern Missouri. It appears that the attention of some neighbors was attracted to the house of Rev. Mr. Lynch by a loud and unusual noise in the way of shouting, singing and praying, and upon going to the house the doors were discovered barred on the inside; admittance was refused by the inmates, and the doors were broken open, when the shocking spectacle of a nude man and woman stood erect on the floor. The man proved to be Rev. Mr. Lynch, a minister of some peculiar sect that approximates Mormonism in all respects except they hold it to be wrong to have more than one wife; the other, the woman, was ascertained to be Mr. Lynch's wife's sister, about twenty years old; upon the bed a plank was lying, on which a beautiful child two years old, was lying cold in death, with the skull mashed. Lynch, the father of the dead child, told the intruders that his child had been for some time possessed of the devil, and that they had destroyed and cast out the devil in obedience to the special injunction of the Lord. At the time of the said sister-in-law was chanting hymns over the pale face of the innocent babe, its mother and another woman were near the house, shrieking wildly and praying to God. The Rev. Mr. Lynch and his sister-in-law were taken into custody, but after being incarcerated in jail they both refused to eat, saying that they could partake of no food for forty days and nights. The prevailing opinion is that the prisoners are crazy, and their insanity is confined to religious hallucination. Mr. Lynch seems to be familiar with the Old Testament, and insists that he was fulfilling the requirements of scripture when he killed his little girl. He imagines himself Abraham, and feels that he must prove his faith in God by sacrificing his child. The mother of the dead child is afflicted with the same delusion that seems to have fallen upon the prisoners.

THE SITUATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE ALARMING.

London, May 12.—The correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows from Constantinople:

"A general panic prevails here. The low classes of Mahometans are purchasing daggers and revolvers with money supplied by persons who are plotting the overthrow of the Sultan and the Government, and the massacre and plundering of the Christians. The Mahometans insult and threaten the Greeks and Armenians, bidding them to prepare for imminent death. Travellers are leaving en masse. The European residents are sending away their families. The presence of European squadrons and the organization of a volunteer European militia can alone allay the alarm."

The Bulgarian insurrection is extending. Disorders are apprehended at Rustchuk.

A SOLDIER'S VENGENCE.

He Kills Thirty-Seven Comrades.

Havana, May 8.—It is officially reported that forces of the Reina and Pizarro regiments, under Lieut.-Col. Pedemonte, met an insurgent body in the Remedios district, on the 26th of last month, on a cattle farm called Cangrejo. The rebels consisted of the two bands of Carrillo and Munoz, cavalry and infantry, about 500 men in all. They were attacked by the Spaniards, who were speedily halted by flames, the insurgents having set fire to the dry grass. The troops charged through the fire and dislodged their enemies, killing seven men and capturing six horses. The Spaniards state their loss at one man killed and six wounded. On the following day they caught up with the retreating Cubans and dispersed them, after a short fight, at a place called Las Piedras.

The Spanish troops recently killed a man named Troilan Garcia, who was formerly a Spanish soldier, but having become punishment inflicted on him by the commander of his detachment, deserted to the rebels, and at the head of a few chosen men had ever since devoted himself to the work of revenge on the particular company to which he had belonged. He had continually lurked in their neighborhood, picking off one straggler after another, until he had killed 37 men of the company, besides the particular officer who had punished him.

The Philadelphia TIMES.

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INDEPENDENT
MORNING NEWSPAPER,

And has closed its first year with an established bona fide circulation larger than that of any other daily in Pennsylvania, with a single exception. It has now the most perfect machinery and appliances for printing its large edition, having two new Hoe Perfecting Presses, each capable of printing 20,000 complete copies of The Times in an hour so that it can give the very latest news and make the earliest delivery to its readers it contains

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The Times is Thoroughly Independent

in everything, and will, in all political struggles, be faithful to truth and its own convictions. It makes no hollow pretence of neutrality on the leading questions of the day, or in political contests as they pass, but will ever discard the blind partisanship that would subordinate the right to party success, no matter for whatorganization, or in whose interest such claim is made, and will fearlessly criticise political errors and the want of public integrity wherever found. It demands economy and fidelity in every department of authority, City, State and National, and boldly arraigns those of every party who abuse public trust. It discusses public issues, public events and public men, with that measure of freedom that is dictated by truth, but with that dignity and courtesy which should ever characterize the press of the most enlightened nation of the world. Price two cents per copy; mail subscribers, postage prepaid, six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month. Address

THE TIMES,
713 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

☞Read Sechler & Co's. new advertisements scattered through the paper.

The long tragedy of Maximilian and Charlotte of Mexico, the most picturesque and pathetic story in its way of our times has not yet reached its close. It was rumored a year ago that the unhappy Charlotte was at the point of death, and for a long time, indeed, her life hovered in the balance. Those who hold to the Christian's hope of another and a better life beyond the grave will hardly think it a merciful dispensation by which her weary spirit was denied its rest. The health of the ex-Empress is now perfect; but her mental condition is inexpressibly strange and sad. She is in the world, but not of it. She believes herself to be continually surrounded by beings of another sphere, with whom alone she converses. She never utters a word to any of her servants or attendants, and the presence of any human being throws her into a fever of ennui and vexation. Her sister-in-law, the Queen of the Belgians, comes once a month to visit her, in company with her physician. The ex-Empress receives them with cold courtesy. The physician asks after her health. "I am very well," she replies, and turning away, walks out of the room. She manages her whole establishment, which is worthy of her exalted rank, at the palace of Lacken, by letter. There is a mosaic table in one of the grand saloons on which every day she lays down her commands in writing. These notes are taken by the servants at a regular hour and duly attended to. She draws up every day the *menu* for her table, composing it with good gastronomic judgment, and dines with a good appetite. If by accident any dish which she orders is not served, she makes a note of the fact the next time she writes one word of complaint. She is very careful with her toilette and dresses with all her old taste and distinction, dressing her own hair and dressing it in the flat *bandeaux* which were fashionable when she last saw her husband and was with him in the dark hours that preceded the bloody eclipse and midnight of Queretaro. Her *femme de chambre* is never admitted to her toilette; but after preparing her bath and her dresses leaves the room to come back only in the morning. When the weather is fine she walks in the park always at 11 o'clock, always along the same path, and with a very rapid step. Of course she is carefully watched by invisible sentinels, but she never manifested any disposition to suicide. She plays exquisitely on the piano, and passes hours in that way. She paints well and draws also extremely well, and still keeps up this art. The marked feature of her case is the absolute horror which she shows of all company but that of her visions and her memories. One is reminded by it of the curiously similar experience of the very clever German writer, Justinus Kerner, the author of the "Seeress of Prevorst," who used to live absolutely with what he called "his ghosts." One of his friends describes him standing at the doorway of a ball-room, with a dejected face, and saying softly to himself, "Oh, me! oh, me! Why are not all these pleasant ghosts?" To this widowed, childless wife, this exiled and discrowned Empress, what society of the living, indeed, could bring happiness, or peace, or hope?

A young nobleman of Milan, with a goodly income, wanted a wife. He must have been a reader of American "personals," or of a suggestive mind, for he adopted a newspaper as a medium to further his wishes, advertised, and requested that each reply should be accompanied with the portrait of the lady. As a result, several of the photographic artists of the city had a rush of business, and in a short time over sixty-five letters were received and sixty-five fair countenances adorned the bachelor's album. He was embarrassed for a choice amid such unexampled variety. Another expedient was hit upon. He notified each fair damsel that he must make a personal inspection, and accordingly sent each a ticket for an orchestra stall in the Scala Theatre, announcing at the same time that on the night of their visit he would occupy a certain box. The night arrived, and the stalls were filled with an assemblage of beauty seldom seen at one time in Milan. Each supplied with an opera glass with trepidation raised them almost simultaneously to the box in which the youth reposed. Each wondered at the other at the magnetism which attracted each glass to that special locality. Such a sight was soon comprehended by the audience. By degrees the mirth became audible, until at last laughter was irrepressible, and a general roar followed, shaking the very walls of the building. The ladies were overwhelmed with confusion, the adorable fled from the house, and Milan had a rare joke for its delectation for several days.

DYNAMITE AGAIN.

Fifteen Persons Killed at Blaen Llanvi, South Wales.

From the London Standard, April 24.—A serious accident with dynamite occurred on Friday night between 8 and 9 o'clock at the Tunnel Works of the Bridgend and Ogmore Railway at Blaen Llanvi, South Wales. The tunnel is being driven by the Diamond Rock Drill Company through a lofty hill of coal measures sandstone rocks, and the masonry has followed up the drifts to the extent of about seven chains. The dynamite was stored in a box placed in a manhole recessed in the left wall of the finished tunnel, about twenty or thirty yards from where the advanced heading and upper drift go on. The former had reached in the rock an extent of two chains or more; but the upper drift was not more than, perhaps, thirty or forty feet in. The quantity of dynamite is said to have been about 150 pounds; and the cause of the accident is attributable to the falling over of a candle upon the box of primers which the powder-man, Parsons, was preparing at the magazine for the next firing of the drill-holes, which the machine had nearly got ready. About thirty hands were working at the time, one-half of whom never more saw light of day; and the remainder, who were the men in the advanced heading, came out through the poisonous fumes of the after-gases of explosions in a very exhausted and almost fainting condition. Besides the fifteen who were killed two were badly wounded.

TERRIBLE SELF-MUTILATION BY AN INSANE MAN.

Port Jervis, N. Y., May 10.—A. Barton of Walton, Delaware county, while under the influence of religious excitement on Saturday evening layed his bare arm on a work bench, and with an axe commenced at the shoulder and cut his arm by repeated and terrible blows into sections three-fourths of an inch apart, breaking the bone at each blow and completely severing the arm at the elbow. He is under proper medical treatment, and may survive.

MOODY ON REPENTANCE.

Many people think they have not repented enough. Theologians have written a great deal about repentance, perhaps too much. I think the thirty nine articles of the Episcopal Church are about as clear on repentance as anything I have seen out side of the Bible. In Acts xvii. 30th verse we read: "But now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." The great theme of John was "repent!" "repent!" for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. The same words were uttered by Christ at the very beginning of His ministry on earth, calling all men to repent, but they rejected Him, and so He could not set up His kingdom among the Jews and then He set up His kingdom in the hearts of the people. I hope He will set up His kingdom in thousands of hearts in this building to-night. If you will but repent He will do it. The disciples preached the same doctrine of repentance. That was what Peter preached about on the day of Pentecost. I tell you the word of God teaches that an unpretending man will never live within sight of heaven. Before a man repents he wants no communication with God, but many think they have not repented long enough nor had enough godly sorrow. I don't believe any man can have godly sorrow before he is converted. That belongs to the Christian. The Word of God don't teach that men must have a long conflict of sin and bitterness. A man can repent and be born again and turn to God

In One Minute,

but I never saw a person scared into the kingdom of God, but they were scared out just as quick. That kind of conversion is not conversion at all. I wouldn't give anything for the repentance of a man who merely becomes full of fear under some great sermon. People in a building on fire, or sailors in a storm, will fall on their knees and pray. That is not true repentance. A man who is thoroughly convinced of his sin, and desires to live a new life, is one who has genuine repentance. Such a man is ready to give up all for Christ. Don't let a rumseller think he is going to get into the kingdom of Heaven until he leaves his hellish business, nor a drunkard until he leaves his cups. But thanks be to God, both of these can repent now and turn to God. There are 5,000 people here to-night that are convinced they are wrong. That is the work of the spirit. You can't find a place in the Bible where a man repented, but God received and pardoned him.

Cain Might Have been Forgiven

if he had repented and confessed. Men may have remorse without repentance. God is full of forgiveness, but i. men won't repent God will not receive them. I think that David and the publican did very much the same thing; they both repented and that was why they both got forgiveness. It is just as much a command to men to repent as "Thou shalt not swear," "Thou shalt not steal." Let me ask the question, Have you nothing to repent of? Have you never committed sins? The difference between a Christian and a sinner is that one repents and the other doesn't. I have committed sin to-day; I know I have repented of it. If we confess our sin God is faithful and just to forgive us. Your sins are after you like bloodhounds, and they will be sure to overtake you. You had better repent, for be sure your sin will find you out if you do not confess. I don't believe there is a father in Philadelphia but would forgive his son if he had been ever so bad, when he saw him thoroughly sorry. Do you think I think there is, Mr. Stuart? If any earthly parent will do this, a heavenly father is more merciful and forgiving. But hundreds of people are converted but not repentant You must right about. May God wake you up before it is too late. Sinner, you don't know how you grieve your Father by not repenting. There is not a sinner in this hall but can repent if he will. It is only your stubborn will that prevents. You don't think that God tells you to do something that you cannot do. The goodness of God brings us to repentance.

Oh, How Good He Is!

And you tell me that it is hard to turn to a loving God and repent. If you once get near to the loving heart you will not feel it hard. I hope the goodness of God will break your heart to-night. I have been praying all day that there may be hundreds who will turn to God and find forgiveness.

Mr. Moody prayed with intense earnestness and touching fervor, and numbers in the congregation were affected to tears.

The 100th hymn, "Sinner, turn; why will ye die?" was then sung. Mr. Moody asking that Christians in all parts of the house would speak to those who were not converted and invite them to the inquiry room. After every verse he repeated the request, and to prolong the opportunity for these Christian invitations, "Jesus, lover of my soul," was afterward sung. Meanwhile a large number of ministers and workers repaired to the inquiry-rooms, one of which was in charge of Mr. Moody and the other superintended by Mr. Sankey, and there were more seekers than on any evening since Sunday.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

NEW CROP.

Mackerel and Lake Herring.

In ½, ¼, ⅛ barrel. Guaranteed,

And at lowest prices. Sechler & Co.

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Seeds, Seeds, seeds.

NEW CROP FOR 1876.

Briggs & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.
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Large assortment Flower and vegetable seeds at Sechler & Co.

Crockeryware,

GLASSWARE, STONEWARE,

In every style and variety.

Some new and beautiful patterns just received at Sechler & Co.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

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PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,
Positively cured by the use of
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Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment," its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)
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SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

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Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphillis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

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Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

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HAIR COLOR	Vegetable
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☞Cultivate your hair.☜	Ingredients.
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London Charms.	Hair Restorer

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; if gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, "Wanamaker & Brown's" Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and *Market*. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three *acres* of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long tile counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "I suppose the first operation?"

A

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY MAY 18, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secy. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 357, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. REBLACHER, Secy. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows:—DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETING, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DENSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ Standing announcements of candidates $5.00. Communications recommending persons for office, $1.50 to $2.00

—Never enclose money in a postal card. Mind that.

—Subscribe for the Reporter for the presidential campaign, if you wish to keep posted.

—Mingle and Brisbin supply this neighborhood with nice, fresh beef now.

—Don't miss Rankin's drug store, when at Bellefonte. Purer and fresher drugs than he keeps are not to be had.

—Strawberries at $1 per box in the eastern cities. Too high for a Centre county editor. We'll not eat ours now.

—Mr. Throne at Centre Mills, whose store was destroyed by fire a short time ago, has a new building under roof already on the old site. This is quick work—but then Mr. Throne is a quiet go-ahead sort of a man, and what he undertakes goes right along.

—If you do not wish to buy a washing machine, then be sure that you do not go where one of John H. Miller's Complete Washers is at work, for all that see it in operation, are charmed and buy it. Can't help it they say—it works so well, so easy, is so light and costs only $6.00. He also has the best wringer yet invented.

—The season for reporting big snakes killed is just now dawning. Centre county folks—and especially Reporter readers—will keep up their credit in this line. Don't let Centre county be beat for big sarpints. We'll kill the big snake in the mountains back of Aaronsburg, yat once was seen.

—If you want a centennial flag, Wm. Wolf has bushels of them.

—On Tuesday the demolition of the old church at Rebersburg commenced. This church was built about fifty-five years ago. The architect was Mr. John Kreamer, dec'd., of Pine Creek in Haines township, who also built the old church at Boalsburg. The Lutheran congregation at Rebersburg bought the old edifice—the joint property of the Luth. and Reformed—for the sum of $600 and will use the brick and such of the material as is in good condition, in the erection of a new Luth. church. The Reformed congregation also intends erecting its own house of worship in the aforesaid town.

—A number of Centre Hall folks, Wm. Wolf, J. Spigelmyer, Dr. Smith, Mrs. Sarah Harpster, Miss Lucy Deininger and Miss Flora Neff, were at the opening of the Centennial also Hugh Larrimer and S. F. Swartz, from Potter.

—A subscriber of the Reporter, at Ridgely, Neb., writes, May 6: The order of the day is Black Hills. There was a party started here on the 2nd of this month, to seek their fortune in digging gold. If they are successful a great many farmers from this county will follow. Our farmers have already put in their grain, and we have good prospects for a plentiful harvest. Our farmers are getting ready to plant corn.

—A great Centennial stock of goods, all styles, shades, patterns, for men, women and children, has just been unpacked at the old stand of Wm. Wolf—and at the lowest possible prices.

—Ladies now is the time to get the centennial styles at Miss Lucy Deininger's who has just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of millinery goods.

—Ceat-ten-nial, or Ten-cent-ial, yet they charge 50 cents to let you see it. Four hundred per cent profit—can't stand that.

—The people of Potters Mills and vicinity should bear in mind that a centennial show is in their midst, admssion free of charge. A large show of the latest articles at McEntire's store,—counters full, cellars full and garret full of Centennial goods, at prices lower than elsewhere.

—Sunday, 14, was a fine day; Monday several thunder gusts passed over our county. Tuesday rain and cool.

—James Stover of Rebersburg, has the centennial timothy stalk—it already measures 18 inches.

—Major Reynolds, of Rebersburg, has some stove wood in his wood-shed, which might do for the centennial; it was worked up in 1843, and as the major has a habit of never letting his pile of wood run down to low water mark, this lot was never reached for fuel.

—The saw mill of Isett & Stokes, situate on Trout Run, near Osceola, Clearfield county, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday morning last.

—It is not correct that Hugh Larrimer was killed on the railroad, he will not die, so long as he keeps selling the best and cheapest goods at Centre Hill, and he is now unpacking a big stock.

He has killed high prices by marking this goods down. He has a full line of goods and will sell at bottom figures. Hugh is a first-class man, every bit of a gentleman, and is one of the most fair-dealing merchants you can find. He deserves encouragement, and a nicer assortment of new goods can not be found.

—The Concert held at this place, on last Saturday evening, conducted by Prof. A. P. Meyer, was a success. The reason the church was not crowded as it might have been, may be owing to the short nights, that people from a distance, especially working people, did not feel like leaving home after toiling hard all day. But with regard to the class, they did splendidly, as the majority were beginners, and no singers from a distance were present.

The citizens band of this place was in attendance, and discoursed some excellent music.

The conduct of the audience was praiseworthy; no applauding in any form was indulged in, which showed respect for the house of God, and every one, as far as has been learned, was pleased with the evening's exercises.

The concert was closed by singing the L. M. Doxology, the class, band, organ and audience all joining in. The benediction pronounced, the audience was dismissed.

—A large lot of fine Hungarian grass seed for sale by A. D. Rishel, near Centre Hill. Apply soon. 2t

☞ A new Golden Tongue Organ, one of the finest toned instruments made, for sale at this office. Also a Ryder organ, good as new. Either of these instruments offered at a bargain.

—Ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, wishing to employ an experienced mantua maker at reasonable rates, by the week, should apply to Miss Alice R. Bollinger, whose address at present is Potters Mills. Miss Bollinger will render satisfaction to all needing her services, having had the best opportunities in gaining perfection at her trade. 3t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Musser's 4may tf

☞ Subscribers sending their subscription to this office, can see on the address on each paper, whether credit has been given—that answers same as a receipt.

—Young man! Don't waste your spare change in frivolous amusements, but save it up and buy your mother or sister a new "Domestic." If you have no mother or sister, find some good-natured fellow that has, and he and the machine together may help you to a comfortable place in the family if you shine up to the sister right.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

1. ENTERTAINMENT.

The officers of the Centre County Sabbath School Association desire us to say that inasmuch as most of the teaching in Sunday school is done by female teachers, and as the Convention to be held in Centre Hall, June 6th and 7th, is quite specially designed for the encouragement of the teachers, it is earnestly desired that families in Centre Hall and vicinity will so arrange their domestic duties during the Convention that every female S. S. teacher can attend all the sessions of the Convention.

In order to realize the highest benefits sought by the meeting, big dinners are unnecesary. Without doubt much social and physical comfort will be enjoyed; but the delegates that will be in attendance at this gathering of christian workers prefer plain, rather than sumptuous living.

Each school will be invited to send two delegates, one of them the superintendent if possible.

2. TEMPERANCE.

The following question is to be answered for the Convention by one of our foremost Sunday school men, either by letter or in person: Is the Sunday school a Scriptural agency for the promotion of Temperance? The answer will be accompanied with a resolution on the subject and the singing of a temperance song or two from a collection of Temperance Hymns and Songs, prepared by Prof. T. E. Perkins of New York. Mr. Crittenden will send copies prepaid on receipt of two three cent stamps, or 60 cts a dozen.

3. SCRIPTURE LESSON.

Members of S. schools in Centre Hall and vicinity are requested to commit to memory in order, the names of the Books of the Old and New Testaments and Divisions for concert recitation at the Young Folk's meeting on Wednesday p. m., June 7th.

REBERSBURG AND VICINITY.

Frnit is going to be very plenty.

The mowing fields look very bare.

And at last our young folks have started a Lodge in this place. It is an original get up. They call themselves "Free Born American Saturday Knights." Undoubtedly their theme is 'Popularity,' and the case being *thus* we bid them 'fair weather.'

There are now two brick yards in operation. One is carried on under the direction of James Stover, while T. R. Ziegler superintends the other.

Rev. Jacob Young, lately from Cleveland, Ohio, preached a powerful sermon in the Ev. church a few nights ago.

Some of the houses in our town are still going forth to repair. James Mallory just finished his dwelling, while H. Meyer is about commencing. We wish some more would follow shit.

Our side-walks are in a miserable condition. Who will lead us in repair?

The other week Philip Gramley fell and dislocated his right arm, while rolling some saw logs. He is doing right well at present.

The coal miners have resumed work near Wolf's Store. Prospects flattering.

A Centennial Basket Picnic is to come off sometime in June, near Kreamerville. All the schools in the valley will participate. HEW MON.

A new law affecting assignees was passed by the legislature. Under the old law, when an assignment was made for the benefit of creditors, persons holding judgments, against said assigned property, could issue an execution at once and sell it under the sheriff's hammer; but under the nrw law this cannot be done. When property is thus levied on by the Sheriff, the assignee can go into court and have the sale stopped, the court issuing an order of sale by the assignee, and setting a time for said sale to take place.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.

Ba-a, ba-a, colored folks,
Have you any wool?
Yes, sir, yes, sir,
Three States full.
One for Morton,
One for Blaine,
And one for the Great Unknown
That's hiding in the lane.

—St. Louis Times.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the money arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Personal property of Burnside and Thomas to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Wednesday the 14th day of June, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock, p. m., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper. W. F. REBER.
18 May 3t.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Office of the County Commissioners, in Bellefonte for the different townships and boroughs of said County on the following days, to wit:

On Thursday, June 8, 1876, for the twps of Miles, Penn, Haines, Gregg and Potter.

On Friday, June 9, for the twps of Harris, Ferguson, Halfmoon, College, Patton and Walker.

On Saturday, June 10, for the twps of Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth and the boroughs of Unionville and Milesburg.

On Monday, June 12, for the twps of Taylor, Burnside, Snowshoe, Rush and the borough of Philipsburg.

On Tuesday, June 13, for the twps of Spring, Benner and the borough of Bellefonte.

On Wednesday, June 14, for the twps of Marion, Liberty, Curtin, Howard and the borough of Howard.

Attest, J. N. HALL,
J. S. BARNHART, Clerk. A. GREGG, H. A. MINGLE, Commissioners.

SPRING OPENING OF
Bonnets, Trimmings, Millinery,
AT
Miss Lucy Deihinger's,
IN CENTRE HALL.

who has just returned from Phila. with the Latest Fashions, and a complete stock of New Bonnets, new Hats, elegant Trimmings, &c., which will be sold or made up, at reasonable prices.

☞ The new styles are very pretty. Ladies call and see them early. First come, first served. 18may 4t.

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The schedule over this road to accommodate travelers to the Centennial Exhibition, goes into operation to-day. From New York to Philadelphia forty-three express and accommodation trains run each day. The through trains to and from Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will number eight each way per day, the trains leaving Pittsburgh making close connections with all western trains, and the Harrisburg trains connecting with the trains over the Philadelphia and Erie, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad. The number of trains between Harrisburg and Philadelphia will also be increased as may be required. The reduction of fare on excursion tickets is 33 per cent., making the fare from Lewistown to go and return $6.68, good for 15 days, but no stop off is allowed. Excursion tickets are sold at all stations on the main line and branches.—*Lewistown Gazette*, 10.

WONDERFUL FEATIN PEDESTRIANISM.

London, May 9.—A twenty-four hours walking match was begun at 9 o'clock last night in Agricultural Hall, for a purse of $5,000, in which fourteen English pedestrians participated. One of them, named Miles, completed fifty miles in eight hours, forty-eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds, which is said to be the fastest time on record. One of the walkers, named Vaughan, completed ninety-nine miles in eighteen hours, forty-one minutes and twenty seconds, which left him twelve minutes and twenty seconds to beat O'Leary's best time for one hundred miles. He completed his hundredth mile in ten minutes and fifteen seconds, thus beating O'Leary by two minutes and five seconds.

Later.—Vaughan walked one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-three hours and forty-five minutes and then retired. Howse was second, making one hundred and sixteen and six-sevenths miles, and Crossland third, making one hundred and thirteen and five-seventh miles.

THE WHIPPING POST AND PILLORY.

New Castle, Delaware, May 13.—Ten men were flogged at this place to-day and afterwards punished in the pillory. William Price and Wilson H. Smith (both colored) were placed in the stocks from 10 to 11 o'clock, and afterwards flogged, the latter very lightly. Dennis Maguire got twenty lashes; James Dunbar (white) ten lashes; John Taylor, twenty lashes. James Trusty and William Benton received sound whippings, it being Benton's second appearance at the whipping-post. James Frisby was heavily flogged, but left the spot laughing. E. Myers, a rather slightly built negro, was given no consideration by the jailor, and cried piteously for quarter. Henry Haden (colored), being old and infirm, was treated very leniently.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TURKS AND INSURGENTS.

Ragusa, May 13.—Advices from Sclavonic sources state that a battle was fought yesterday near Bisses in which 700 Turks and 100 insurgents were killed.

The Turks at Scutari had a celebration over the murder of the German and French Consuls at Salonica.

A SERENADE ENDS IN A TRAGEDY.

St. Louis, May 14.—A most deplorable affair occurred in the little town of Dahlgreen, Hamilton county, Ill., last Friday night. A party of young men gave John Sturman, recently married, a serenade. Sturman ordered the party off, but they not leaving at once he fired into them with a gun, killing Willis Lowery and wounding Bud Burton and Frank Taylor. All the parties are highly respectable, young Sturman being a son of Judge Sturman, one of the most prominent citizens of the county.

What remains of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher appeared at the Baltimore Academy of Music and delivered what the Gazette calls a "pay sermon" on Religion in Education." The house is said to have been about one-fifth filled with an audience consisting largely of dead-heads, and the summing up of the affair is that "it was a dreary and lamentable failure." This is very significant as showing how completely the most eloquent preacher in the country has lost his hold upon the public.

A nice lot of playthings in the form of 350 live alligators have arrived at the National Centennial at Philadelphia. The hideous looking reptiles embraced all sizes, from the little tiny thing six inches long, just out of its shell, to one 13½ feet in length, named "Billy." The latter, a venerable rascal, with a rather repulsive countenance, is supposed to be nearly 150 years old, judging by marks he carries, as set forth by Audubon and other naturalists. These alligators were captured by Mr. Thomas L. Bond, in the vicinity of Pearl river, Louisiana, near its entrance into Lake Ponchartrain.

During April 512 vessels arrived at the port of New York, including 76 steamers, 39 ships, 141 barks, 97 brigs and 159 schooners. Of these, 230 were American, 154 British, 20 German, 46 Norwegian, 21 Italian, 13 Austrian, 5 French, 5 Dutch, 4 Portuguese, 4 Swedish and 1 Belgian. Only one armed vessel arrived, the Brazilian corvette Nichtheroy.

Another attempt to fire the lumber yards at Williamsport was made on Saturday night. The incendiary when caught, proved to be a crazy fellow named Carter, who, it is supposed, caused the disaster of a fortnight ago.

Senator Morton talks freely and hopefully about his chances of nomination at Cincinnatti, and his friends claim that he is rapidly gaining strength.

Winslow, the Boston forger, made another application for his release on Saturday. The request was not granted, and the prisoner was recommitted for ten days.

In view of possible troubles in the East a British fleet has has been ordered to rendezvous at Smyrna. Two more Italian iron-clads have proceeded to Salonica

THE "MYSTERIOUS ISLAND!"—We have just received Verne's last famous story "The Mysterious Island—Dropped from the Clouds!" It is an intensely interesting book, by the celebrated author of "20,000 Leagues under the Seas!" "Tour of the World in 80 days!" &c., and gives the exciting adventures of five Union prisoners who during our late great war, escaped from Richmond, Va., in a captured balloon! They were driven by a wild hurricane across the entire continent, and fell upon an uninhabited island in the Pacific ocean. Here they lived several years unable to escape. Finally a vessel appeared, but proved to be a pirate ship, and instead of rescuing, endeavored to murder them. During the combat a mysterious agent destroyed their vessel! The castaways had frequent exciting adventures with wild animals, and also met with very mysterious incidents that were apparently supernatural. Their ingenious contrivances to better their condition are highly interesting. In short it is Verne's best book, and that is the highest possible commendation.

The ordinary price of "Dropped from the Clouds" is $2.00, but the copy before us, The Lakeside Library" edition, handsomely illustrated, is sent prepaid for only 12 cts. Also sold by all Newsdealers. If you want a genuine treat, get it. Address, DONNELLY, LOYD & CO., Pubs., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGES.

On May 4th, by Rev. James Calder, D. D., Mr. Jacob Maritz and Miss S. Alice Hamer, all of State College.

DEATHS.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Susan D. Kerlin, in Lena, Ill., May 3rd, of paralysis, Mrs. Ester Bike, aged 71 years and 21 days, wife of Wm. Bike, formerly of Aaronsburg. Her sickness lasted 2 weeks and one day. She gave the assurance that she was ready to die. She said she trusted fully in Christ, and longed to be with Him, said all was clear. Six of her daughters were permitted to be with her during the greater part of her illness.

Mrs. Shoemaker, wife of Rev. E. Shoemaker, of Three Springs, Huntingdon co., Pa., was the only daughter that was not able to be with her during her illness. She was a good mother—none knew her but to love; her end was peace; she died easy, having slept for twenty-two hours previous to her death, not a struggle, a few gasps and her spirit returned to God who gave it. May her death lead us all to think that we too have a God to meet and enable us to prepare for that meeting. FRIEND.

Watchman, Republican and Journal copy

On 6th in Haines twp., Diana Dorman, aged 12 years, 1 month and 18 days.

On 7. Jos. C. Smith, of Millheim and Miss Miss Sarah L. Mauck, of Salona.

☞ On 14, in the Loop, Mrs. Elisabeth Bitner aged 79 years, 2 months and 12 days.

On the 9th, inst, near Zion, Mr. Jacob Bower, aged 78 years and 11 months.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

LIST OF VENDERS OF MERchandise subject to license within the county of Centre, for the year 1876.

Bellefonte Boro.

	Class.	
W W Wetzler		$7 75
John Powers	14	do
H Herman & Co	11	15 75
Geo W Downing, Billiards		40 75
Sechler & Co	13	10 75
F P Green	14	7 75
J R & C T Alexander	13	10 75
F C Richard	14	7 75
A H Cox	14	do
Shortlidge & Co	13	10 75
Isaac Guggenheimer	10	20 75
H F Bartley	14	7 75
H T Twitmire	14	do
John Brachbill	14	do
E Graham & Son	14	do
A Rauth	14	do
John R Sweeney	14	do
Hoffer & Kline	10	20 75
D M Wagner & Son	10	do
E Joseph & Bro	12	13 25
S & A Loeb	10	20 75
Montgomery & Co	14	7 75
J Zeller & Son	13	10 75
Wm McClelland	14	7 75
H Y Stitzer	14	do
F P Blair	14	do
Harper & Brothers	10	20 75
Mrs H D Yeager	14	7 75
Theodore Deschner	14	do
L B Rankin	14	do
James Welsh	14	do
S A Brew & Son	13	10 75
Mrs N R Dare	14	7 75
M Runkle	14	do
Lyon & Co	10	20 75
J W Cook	13	10 75
H O Hoffer, Billiards		50 75
J H Sands	14	7 75
T A Hicks & Bro	9	25 75
S A Herrington	14	7 75
J L Runkle	14	do
L M McBride	14	do
Edward Brown	14	do
W S Wolf & Son	14	do
C Strickland	14	do
A Sussman	9	do
R C Cheesman	14	do
H O Hoffer	14	do
A Schroyer & Son	14	do
G J Blackford	14	do
Sessney & Akers	14	do
A J Crouse	14	do
J & J Harris	11	15 75

Boggs twp.

C Curtin & Co	13	10 75
J J Lucas	14	7 75
McCoy & Linn	13	10 75
C Kaup	14	7 75
Thiel & Rabb	14	do

Benner twp.

L Haas	9	25 75
F & J Beezer	9	do

Burnside twp.

G R Boak	14	7 75

Philipsburg boro.

John Haworth	14	7 75
Geo Moffit	14	do
D Ayers	14	do
Campbell Brothers	13	10 75
Strouse, Lehman & Co	14	7 75
Strouse, Lehman & co	14	do
W L Harper	14	do
M G Hook	14	do
R Alport	14	do
Geo H Zeigler	10	20 75
C G Hirlinger	13	10 75
R Hays	14	7 75
G S Fleegle	14	do
W H McCausland	14	do
Miss J Flagle	14	do
R M Musser	14	do
J S Gray	14	do
Kessler & Co	13	10 75
E Rank	14	7 75
Hoop & Irvin	14	do
T J Myers	14	do
J G Wigman	14	do
M Condo	14	do
C Munson & Son	12	10 75
Hoover, Harris & co	12	13 25
S Miller	13	10 75
T H Switzer	14	7 75
S R Fleck	14	do
Hobert Allport	14	do
T H Switzer	14	do
Perks & Parker	14	do
Mrs C Duross	14	do
Oscar Adams	14	do

Howord boro.

B Weber & Co	13	10 75
S F Kline	14	7 75
R Cook	14	do
Troxel & Swyers	14	do
James Mehaffy	14	do
H B Grove	14	do
H More	14	do
Lucas & Bro	14	do
John Diehl	14	do
W H Neff	14	do
Saml Brickley	14	do

Liberty twp.

J J Koons	14	do
J Quigley & Co	13	10 75

Curtin twp.

Wm Singer	14	7 75

Half Moon twp.

W S Gray & Co	13	10 75
J H Griffin	14	7 75
W S Gray & Co	14	do
James Love & Son	14	do

Patton twp.

Mattern & Bro	14	do
G W Rumberger	14	do

Spring twp.

H J Barnes	14	do
G Haag	9	25 75
J F Mann	13	10 75

Miles twp.

Ocker & Emerick	13	10 75
S Frank & Son	13	do
W F Bailey, agt	13	do
J W Snook & Co	13	do
J W School	14	7 75
A Stover	14	do

Haines twp.

Thos Harper	14	7 75
Thos Yeatick	14	do
G B Spangler & Bro	13	10 75
Young, Wilson & Diehl	13	do
M M Musser	13	do
B F Phillips	12	13 25

Penn twp.

W K Alexander	13	10 75
Snook, Smith & co	13	do
J W Snook & Co	9	25 75
G W Stover	14	7 75
Geo Ulrich	14	do
E C Campbell	14	do
John D Foot	14	do
D Ertle	14	do
J F Chambers	14	do
Jacob Eisenhuth	14	do

Potter twp.

W J Thompson & Bro	13	10 75
Wm Wolf	12	13 25
J G Glasgo	14	7 75
L B McEntire	14	do
H A Larrimer	14	do
Strom & Swartz	14	do
Jerome Spigelmyer	14	do
J A Reesman	14	do
J O Deininger	14	do
Miller & Son	14	do

Harris twp.

D Hess & son	13	10 75
S H Stover	14	7 75
J J Price	14	do
J T Stewart	14	do
Geo B Jack	14	do
C P W Fischer	14	do

College twp.

D F Taylor	14	7 75
Murray Brothers	12	13 25
Jackson & Calder	13	10 75
L M Houser	14	7 75
John Neidigh	14	do
J W Stuart	14	do

Ferguson twp.

J C Campbell & Co	13	10 75
James Dunlap & Co	13	do
G B McWilliams & Co	13	do
J R Smith Jr	14	7 75
M G Gray	14	do
Thos Bollinger	14	do

Milesburg boro.

L F Wetzler	14	7 75
John Hibbler	14	do
McClain Cook	14	do
T E Lyman	14	do
C H Elce & Bro	14	do
Isaac Haupt	14	do
M G Ryman	14	do

Snow Shoe.

Wolf, Potter & Co	12	13 25
Herbert Williams	14	7 75
May & Lobe	12	13 25
F E Bible & Co	14	7 75
W H Crissman	14	do
Harvey Witheright	14	do

Rush twp.

John Nuttell	11	15 75
Wm J Jackson	11	do
W R Miller	14	7 75
E M Sturdovant	14	do

Taylor twp.

John Copenhaver	9	25 75
John T Fouler & Co	14	7 75

Worth twp.

I V Gray	13	10 75
Hoover & Reece	13	do
J G Jones	14	7 75

Huston twp.

John I Thompson	14	7 75
J F Williams	14	do
Levi Womer	14	do
J O Hoover	14	do
Daniel Irvin	14	do

Unionville boro.

A J & T E Grist	11	15 75
Leathers & Buck	13	10 75
S A Martin	14	7 75
L B Bathurst	14	do

Marion twp.

Holmes & Wilson	13	10 74
H Yearick & son	13	do
W H Miller	14	7 75

Walker twp.

H Brown	13	10 75
S H Goodhart	14	7 75
David Solt	14	do

Gregg twp.

J B Fisher	12	13 25
R H Duncan	14	7 75
Israel Grenoble	14	do
Philip Shook	13	10 75

Howard twp.

R C Leathers	14	7 75

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office at Bellefonte, the 20th day of May, A. D., 1876, and taxes hereby assessed must be paid on or before the 20th of June. You can attend if you feel aggrieved.

JOHN W. GARDNER, Appraiser.
27apr

A Fire at Lititz, Lancaster county on Tuesday morning, 2, destroyed 12 head of cattle, 34 head of sheep, and 1,900 bushels of grain, consumed in a barn belonging to Rev. Christian Bomberger. The fire was of incendiary origin, and the loss foots up $6,500.

MARKETS.

New York, May 13.—Wheat No 2 Chicago Spring 1 20@1 23; Wheat No 2 Milwaukee 1 22@1 23. Rye, State 88. Corn western mixed 56@56½. Oats western mixed 36@46. Coffee 16½@19¾. Eggs 13@14. Sugar fair to good refining 7¾. Petroleum refined 14.

CHICAGO.

Wheat, June 1 04; seller July 85¼. Corn, seller June 40; sel May 47¾. Oats seller May; seller June 30¾. Rye 65¾. Barley seller may 67@68.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour ex 4 25@4 75; High grades 7 25@8 50. Wheat amber 1 48@1 50; do white 1 49@1 50. Corn white 60@60½; yellow 62@63. Oats western white.

CENTENNIAL
AT CENTRE HALL,
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits,	$10.00
Good Cassimere Coats,	$5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

Lorillard's Tobaccos.

We are agents in Centre County for the sale of Lorillard's celebrated Tobaccos. They are known and used in every county in the United States.

A trial will convince any one of their excellence. Sechler & Co.

Cheese. Cheese.

PRIME, MILD.

FACTORY CHEESE

at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, AT
Sechler & Co.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

LIME of the best quality always on hand at the kilns near Centre Hall. Apply to
11 May, tf. **Michael Condo.**

HARDWARE and STOVES

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Tunkhannock Republican says that a gentleman of that place has fifteen hundred bushels of very fine potatoes which he offers to sell at 15 cents a bushel.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120.....Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90.
70.....Cloverseed 5,50 .....Potatoes 30
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15.
Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buckwheat 65 cts.,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00....
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

Canned & Dried Fruits

of all kinds and of the best quality, also

Foreign Fruits, Green & Dried at Sechler & Co.

Don't Buy
—A—
HARD COAL BASE BURNER

HEATING STOVE, until you have examined the

HOME DELIGHT!

—THE—
Best & Handsomest

STOVE IN THE MARKET.
Call and see them at the Store of
J. A. REESMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

NEW YORK
BRANCH STORE,

McClain's Block, Directly Opp. Bush House,

Bellefonte, Pa.

H. HERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.

Dry Goods,

HOSIERY, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,

Below the Usual Prices.
Nov12.tf.

EXTRAORDINARY Inducements to Cash Buyers.

We wish to say to the people of Penns Valley, that we have just opened and are now offering full lines of all goods that we deal in at such prices *that even defy comment, or competition.*

PRICE IS THE OBJECT.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is full of Bargains, at from Five dollars for a full Suit of Men's Clothing up to the finest Ready Made goods in town.

DRY GOODS

At such prices as will astonish you, Calicoes at 5 cents. Muslin at 6, 7 and 8 cents. Dress goods in all the newest styles from 10 cents per yard up to the best grades of Silk.

Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Shoes at 1 dollar per pair. Misses' Shoes at 75 cents per pair. Men's Plow Shoes at $1.25. Men's Brogans at $1.25. In the

NOTION DEPARTMENT

We have Ladies' Hose at 5 cents. Ladies' Hose at 10c. Men's Hose at 5 cents. Ladies' handkerchiefs at 5c. Kid Gloves at 50 cents. Clark's O. N. T., Cotton. 6c, and all other goods in proportion.

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

Produce. Produce.

Every kind of produce taken in exchange for Fine, Fresh Family Groceries at Sechler & Co.

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic Prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled

His Crocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits,

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Construction of Barns.

That manure which is kept under cover till carried to the field is much more valuable than that which is exposed to the sun, wind and rain, a correspondent of the *World* says, has been proved by numerous experiments; yet farmers will so construct their barns that their stable manure must be thrown out of doors, where much of its plant food is destroyed and lost. That the liquid manure of animals is worth nine-tenths as much as the solid is admitted by good judges; yet farmers will so construct their barns that from one-half to the whole of that manure is lost.

That there is much hard work on a farm and not a little that is disagreeable, every farmer knows; yet farmers will so construct their barns that there will be more of both than there need be. That it is unhealthy to live partly or wholly underground, needs no argument to prove; yet farmers will so construct their barns that their cows must thus live most of the time that they are fed in the stable.

Whereas, if farmers would so construct their barns with a cemented cellar or basement under the stables for manure, that would then be kept under cover till wanted, and could be drawn out whenever convenient, all the liquid manure would be saved, the stables could be more thoroughly cleaned in one-fourth to one-third the time and with much less hard, disagreeable work than it would take to wheel the manure into the yard, and could be done just as comfortably in stormy as fair weather, and their cows would have a dry and healthy stable.

To wheel the manure of forty head of cattle three or four rods from the stable takes ten or twelve days longer every six months the cattle are stabled over night, than it does to drop it through the floor, to say nothing of the hard, disagreeable work of wheeling it through the mud or snow or on a line of plank to the heap.

A tight stable floor, one or two small windows on each of two sides of the cellar, and a ventilator from the cellar up through the roof, will prevent any odor rising from the manure into the stable. The benefits of cellars or basements under stables for manure, and the objections to keeping cattle in them, are like the goods the merchant advertises for sale, "too numerous to mention."

Household Hints and Helps.

STEWED POTATOES.—Four medium sized potatoes cut in dice one-half inch square; boil in well salted water until they are tender, not soft; immediately drain off all the water and put them in a sauce prepared as follows: Place in a stewpan two ounces of butter, one ounce flour; stir together on the fire until it bubbles, when add one pint of boiling milk, pinch of salt, grate of nutmeg, one pinch of white pepper; stir until smooth, and, at the moment of serving, add the potatoes, piece of one-half a lemon, and one tablespoonful chopped parsley.

CRUSHED WHEAT.—Place eight ounces of crushed wheat to steep over night; in the morning place over the fire in the same water it was steeped in, with one pint of milk, or, if preferred, one pint water, and one-half teaspoonful of salt; boil one and one-half hours.

BOILED HOMINY.—Put six ounces of hominy to steep in one pint of water over night; next morning put it on the fire with the water it was steeped in, and one-half pint milk, one-half teaspoonful salt, boil one hour closely covered, on a slow fire.

BROILED HAM.—If the ham be salt, parboil it in slices; lay them on a slightly greased gridiron; place it over a quick fire and broil a nice brown all over. Observe the slices are cut thin, and just enough for one person. Serve on a hot dish.

PARSNIPS FRIED.—Boil three large parsnips tender, then cut them into about three inch lengths, and again cut them into pieces about a quarter inch square; dip into the following batter and fry brown. Serve on a folded napkin.

COMMON BATTER.—Take eight ounces of flour, two yolks of eggs, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, enough of milk to make a rather firm batter; whip the two whites of eggs to a dry froth, and add them just before using.—*Housekeeper.*

Farm Notes from Exchanges.

Having occasion to build a post fence on one side of my orchard, says a correspondent, about a dozon of the holes were left unfilled for a couple of days, and on going to set the posts, from one to eight field mice were found in each hole—having fallen in and being unable to climb the smooth sides of the hole.

Chestnut flour, so unknown to us in England (although there is no reason why this should be), is the staple food of many Italian peasants, with which they make their polenta, preferring it to maize, as being more nutritious. The cost per head for this kind of food is from three pence to four pence per day.

In regard to milking cows oftener than twice a day, as a general rule it seems unnecessary, but there are cows in nearly every dairy that suffer extreme pain if allowed to go twelve hours between milkings, as their anxious watching for the milkmen and their bellowings and moanings indicate.

The mangers should not be less than three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. They should have an upper border of wood projecting inward for two inches, and a transverse bar of half-inch round iron across the middle. A bar of two-inch wide hoop iron screwed on to the top of the manger protects it from damage by the horse's teeth. This simple arrangement prevents the horse from throwing out his corn, and the provender is not in so thick a layer as in the ordinary narrow and shallow manger.

The advantage of a thorough preparation of the soil to receive seed can hardly be too highly appreciated. The more finely comminuted it is, the better for the seed and the crop. Close contact between seed and soil exerts a wonderful influence upon germination. The germ starts into vigorous life, and both radical and plumule are more rapidly developed; the little rootlets take hold firmly in the pliant soil, extracting and appropriating far more nourishment from mother earth than they can do if the soil is but imperfectly pulverized.

Gypsum or Plaster.

However much sulphate of lime may vary in outward appearance, an analysis should give the following proportions: Sulphuric acid, 46.51; lime, 32.56; water, 20.93. Where it comes from does not matter. The question of purity only is of importance. Those living away from the mills must trust to the honesty of the dealer or employ some chemist to test it. There is no simple way of determining its impurity, although a soft, smooth feel to the hand is a good indication of purity when it dissolves readily in soft water.

George Geddes says that according to his experience some years the same plaster will give most wonderful results in increased crops on the same land, and in other years will show no effect whatever, and from the different opinions held by farmers generally in regard to its value as a fertilizer, his experience seems to be that of many others. To determine whether it will be of value, he recommends that each farmer should make experiments for himself. One barrel, sown in strips on grass land, applied at the rate of a spoonful to a hill of corn, giving it to three or four adjoining rows, and omitting as many more, sown in strips on young barley when it is three or four inches high, and on young oats, in each case, as near as may be, at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and the results carefully marked, judging by the eye, will test the utility of the article. But the experiments should be continuous—that is, made from year to year for several years, for only by such a series can each one determine whether upon the whole the use of plaster will profit him.

Poultry for Market.

Raising poultry for market, says the *Sun*, is probably as profitable a business as ordinary farming, but is seldom conducted on a large scale with anything like as much certainty. If a large number of fowls are kept on a small area of land diseases are pretty certain to appear among them, and if they do not, experience has shown that the egg product decreases in proportion as the number of fowls increases, if all are allowed to run together in one flock. There is no good reason why a man may not keep 10,000 as well as one thousand or one hundred fowls, provided they are separated into small lots and each given sufficient range to insure health. But it will seldom be found profitable to keep more than one hundred in a flock, even when eggs are not taken into consideration. Many a man has found his twenty-five to fifty hens very profitable, but on increasing the number to one hundred, profits disappeared and losses ensued. The poultry business should pay fifteen to twenty per cent. in the vicinity of New York city, but we very much doubt if it does, except where raisers keep fancy breeds and sell at fancy prices for breeding purposes.

Setting Out Trees.

We have never met with any difficulty in getting trees to live the way we set them out, says a correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer*. This is our plan: As soon as the ground becomes fit to work in the spring we dig holes for the trees about four feet across and about one foot deep; then spading the ground in the bottom of the hole all loose by running the spade down the whole length of the blade. Selecting the trees in the woods, dig them up carefully, removing all the broken roots and cutting off all the top, leaving the trunk about ten feet in height; if the ground is dry, take a pailful of water and wet the roots; then sprinkle on well pulverized soil, pressing the soil well in between the roots. If the ground is moist, there will be no need of wetting the roots; fill the hole slowly, stamping the ground well; then mulch the trees around with straw or coarse manure. I would set out, on the ground, nothing but hard maple; don't ever set out an elm if you expect to work within ten rods of it, and then don't, for some one else may have to work near it, and of all things detestable I think elm roots the worst.

Getting Rid of Stumps.

Some one, not long ago, started the idea that sulphuric acid would totally destroy stumps. An auger hole was to be bored in the top, filled with sulphuric acid, and plugged. In a day or two the stump would be eaten up, even to the very roots. I tried the experiment and failed, only a small portion of the stump, at the top, being affected. The following method I tried and found it to be a perfect success: In the autumn bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the center of the latter, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpeter; fill the hole with water and plug up close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in about one-half gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smolder away without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

England's Wheat Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade, says: In spite of the improvement in the aspect of the country after a brief period of sunshine, the condition of the land is still very backward for this time of the year, even in the most favored localities. Autumn sown crops, although backward, make a fair show, and appear not to have suffered so much as was thought probable. The wheat plant is somewhat thin and sickly on heavy lands, but with warm May weather will doubtless make fair progress, although a heavy crop is scarcely to be expected. The deficiency of acreage under wheat this year, while no doubt attributable in some measure to a bad seedtime, is also due to the improbability the farmer foresees of being able to cultivate the crop remuneratively now that the low price and rapid transit of wheat from India render competition more severe. The heavy shipments of wheat from Calcutta have formed a very marked feature in the trade this season, and the facility with which this class of grain can be sold shows that to the miller it must possess grinding qualities of no mean order. Add to this the fact that the price ranges little over forty shillings per quarter, and it must be patent that with the enormous resources of land and cheap labor in India the prospect of selling English wheat at an averave of fifty shillings per quarter is rendered rather dubious.

Now that such facilities are offered for the transit of wheat from the East, the low class of grain from America and Russia is almost entirely neglected, and the influence thus brought to bear on the course of prices is a matter for careful consideration. As some quantity of Calcutta wheat has recently been taken for the continent, it is plain millers there begin to appreciate the article, and an extension of English trade in this direction may possibly be looked for. The course of trade has undergone little change since our last weekly report, and the Easter holidays have rendered transactions somewhat limited. Wheat has steadily maintained its late prices, but there has been no appearance of improvement, except for fine white qualities, which have been occasionally a little dearer.

Piper's Confession.

Piper, the sexton, who was indicted for the murder of little Mabel Young, in the belfry of a Boston church, had two trials. At the first the jury disagreed. At the second he was convicted.

At both of these trials the prisoner affected total ignorance of the manner in which the little girl came to her death. Now he says that he knew all about it; that she was killed by the trap door falling on her head; but he was afraid to say so at the time lest he should be suspected of having murdered her.

It would be a great relief to the family of the child and to the community generally to be able to believe this improbable but not impossible explanation now rendered of the terrible tragedy.

Piper's story recalls the singular history of the murder of Dr. Parkman by Dr. John W. Webster, which occurred in Boston many years ago. Dr. Webster persisted in the declaration of his innocence during his trial, and at its close even denounced his counsel for not having defended him successfully. But before his execution he admitted that he killed Dr. Parkman, insisting that he did it by a single, sudden blow, struck in a moment of intense irritation. Many people believed this story; but it was rejected by the governor of the State, and Webster was executed.

Control of the Wedding Ring.

A curious question was involved in a case tried at an English court, namely, the control of a wife over her wedding ring. The circumstances were as follows: The wife, shortly before her death, gave her wedding ring to her mother, at whose house she died. The husband claimed the value of it as a set-off against him for his wife's board and lodging. The judge decided that a wedding ring comes under a class of articles which the wife has separately and independently of her husband, and which she has power to keep, but not to give away or leave from her husband. On the contrary, the husband has power to give them away even during her life. In this case the wife has no power to give away her ring, and the judgment must be accordingly. This may be law, but it seems hard that the wishes of the deceased woman with regard to her ring should not be respected. Had the husband claimed the wedding ring as a matter of sentiment, legal proceedings to recover it would be intelligible, but to demand it as a "set-off" against a claim for board and lodgings, is a sad desecration of what was regarded in less pawnbroking ages as a symbol of confidence and eternity.

AGAINST A WOMAN.—A strike took place in the newsroom of the Indianapolis *Telegraph* office against the employment of Miss Amanda Boetticher, a lady of many accomplishments and skillful in the art preservative. The strike was purely on the ground that she is a woman.

Rest in the Grave.

Rest in the grave!—but rest is for the weary,
And her slight limbs were hardly girt for toil;
Rest is for lives worn out, deserted, dreary,
Which have no brightness left for death to spoil.

We yearn for rest, when power and passion wasted
Have left to memory nothing but regret;
She sleeps, while life's best pleasures, all untasted,
Had scarce approached her rosy lips as yet.

Her child-like eyes still lacked their crowning sweetness;
Her form was ripening to more perfect grace.
She died, with the pathetic incompleteness
Of beauty's promise on her pallid face.

What undeveloped gifts, what powers untested,
Perchance with her have passed away from earth;
What germs of thought in that young brain arrested
May never grow and quicken and have birth!

She knew not love, who might have loved so truly,
Though love dreams stirred her fancy, faint and fleet;
Her soul's ethereal wings were budding newly,
Her woman's heart had scarce begun to beat.

We drink the sweets of life, we drink the bitter,
And death to us would almost seem a boon;
But why, to her, for whom glad life were fitter,
Should darkness come ere day had reached its noon?

No answer, save the echo of our weeping,
Which from the woodland and the moor is heard,
Where, in the springtime, ruthless storm winds sweeping
Have slain the unborn flower and new-fledged bird.

Miss Marchmont's Romance.

Several years ago Helen Marchmont and I were schoolmates. We were reared amid the brown hills of New Hampshire, far up toward the spires of the White mountains.

At sixteen, Helen was the belle of the village, the liveliest at all our merry-makings, and the admired of both old and young. Indeed, in my whole life, I have seldom seen one more beautiful than Helen Marchmont, at the time of which I speak. Traces of her loveliness yet remain, but so marred by years and sorrow, that few who knew her then would recognize her in the pale, sad woman of to-day.

Before Helen was seventeen she had many offers of marriage from young men highly esteemed by her friends, but she encouraged them not; her whole affections were given to Arthur Richardson, the only son of a poor widow who resided in our vicinity.

He loved Helen with his whole soul, but he could not brook the idea of taking her from a home of comfort, if not of luxury, to the stern life of toil and poverty which lay spread out before him. Many and fierce were the struggles between love and reason; but his pride conquered every other feeling, and it all ended in his espousing the resolution of going to sea. A brother of his dead father was largely engaged in the India trade, and this uncle gave him the supercargo's situation on board a merchant vessel which traded between New York and Singapore. It was very hard to leave his widowed mother to her loneliness; very hard to part with Helen; but Richardson had before him the prospect of carving his way to fortune, and the thought of what should come afterward buoyed him up through the solemn parting. His heart was full, but he left his native village without a sigh or a tear.

Helen was very grave and quiet for some months after his departure, but soon her natural sunshiny disposition emerged from the cloud, and again she was the life and pride of the village. Arthur had been absent two years; and one fine September morning, as Helen and I were picking over the ripe whortleberries we had gathered on the mountain side that day, the yard gate opened hurriedly, and in another moment Helen was in the arms of her lover! He had returned for a brief visit of ten days; then he was to go away once more, to be absent eighteen months only, and then—the happy blush on Helen's cheek spoke eloquently of what would take place.

While he had been away Arthur had prospered. A little more of successful labor, and he would give Helen a home of luxury and gratify her every wish. The morning of his departure arrived. When he came to bid her farewell, he put into her hand a package, saying:

"Dear Helen, I want you to wear this to please me. It is my choice, for it is just the color of your own bright hair. And some serene Sabbath day I shall come home to find my darling in the dress brought her from beyond the sea." And folding her to his bosom with many a passionate kiss, Arthur Richardson went away once more. When Helen opened the package she found amid the folds of tissue paper a piece of soft, glistening brown India satin. She laid it away carefully; and although I often questioned her as to when it was to make its appearance in our little church, she always smiled quietly and evaded the subject. But I knew very well that she intended it should be her bridal robe, and she would not have it made until near the time of Arthur's expected return.

The probationary eighteen months rolled away—daily was the good ship Sarah Jane expected to arrive in port.

The Sarah Jane was expected on Tuesday, and by Saturday night we might look for Arthur in Milville. Railways were things unknown, or comparatively so, in our region, and the journey from Boston must be performed in an old fashioned stage coach. Saturday came—a clear, cloudless day in April, and by special invitation I went over to pass the time with Helen, until Arthur's arrival. She was flushed and smiling, a little anxious, but very happy, and so beautiful! I could scarcely keep my admiring eyes off her face all through the cool bright afternoon, and when, at eventide, she arrayed herself in the brown satin, and with a crimson shawl around her stood by my side on the eastern piazza awaiting the coming of the stage, I could not refrain from clasping my arms around her, and exclaiming: "Dear Helen, how beautiful you are!" She smiled her own sweet, gentle smile, as she replied:

"I am glad of it, Mary; glad for his sake."

The sun set—the shadows deepened and thickened. I remember that the wind, which had been all day a western zephyr, changed to the east, and blew up cold, white columns of mist from the river; and the blue translucent heavens were clothed in the vestments of purple gray.

We both went down and leaned on the gate that opened upon the highway. Not a doubt crossed her mind; she looked for his coming with the tender faith with which a child waits its mother's good-night kiss. The lumbering old coach came slowly up the hill.

But the coachman's cheery "Good even, girls," fell on ears that heard not, for as the vacant stage rattled by a cold trembling seized upon Helen, and it required all my strength to support her into the house.

From that hour hope was dead in her heart. She gave up all! But contrary to the expectations of every one, just a year from the day she had expected to be wedded, she rallied, and in time she was once more able to move about the house.

Two years afterward, Helen, by the death of her parents, was left alone. Mrs. Richardson had died some months previously. There was no tie to bind Helen to Milville, so she disposed of the old homestead. Arthur Richardson never came back; the vessel in which he sailed was never heard from after she left Singapore, and in all probability his grave was made in the ocean depths.

Though many wealthy and gifted men bowed before Helen Marchmont, she remained faithful to her first love. And every Sabbath, in memory of this lost love, she wore his parting gift—the brown satin dress.

Two years ago, while I was a visitor at Mrs. Greene's house, I remembered the story of Miss Marchmont, and hastened to inquire of my hostess concerning the beautiful heroine. A smile lightened up the lady's face as I mentioned the name.

"Miss Marchmont no longer exists," she said.

"Dead!" I exclaimed, shocked by her reply.

"Not dead, but married! and more than that—she is the wife of her first and only love!"

"But he was lost"—

"So we all supposed. But it turned out quite differently. He returned about twelve months ago. The ship in which he expected to sail to New York was captured by a piratical craft, and Arthur Richardson was thrown into a Spanish dungeon, from which he did not make his escape for ten years; and then he was taken to Australia by the captain of an immigrant ship. There he labored incessantly to retrieve his shattered fortune, writing often to Helen letters full of love and trust, which, of course, owing to her change of residence, she never received. After three years he found himself a rich man, and without delay he set out for the States. He visited Milville, to find only his mother's grave, and to hear the tidings that Helen had wedded a gentleman in the city, whither she had gone at the death of her parents. Heartsick and reckless of himself, the wanderer took refuge in the far West, and engaged in trade. Coming about a year ago to the city to purchase a supply of goods, he met her in the street. A recognition ensued—explanations and revelations; and a happy wedding was the result."

Affairs in Turkey.

The condition of affairs in Turkey, the *Herald* says, gives little assurance of peace, although strong representations have been made to the sultan by the representatives of the great powers to induce him to refrain from an attack on Montenegro, on the grounds that the good offices of the powers will be exerted toward a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. While apparently consenting to this the sultan does not abate a jot of his war preparations, but is mustering his forces for the struggle, feeling, no doubt, that it is inevitable. On the other hand, the insurgent bands are also in motion, massing for a great battle, which will be fought whenever either side is ready to strike, all the efforts of the diplomatists to the contrary notwithstanding. Advices from St. Petersburg give the situation a more favorable complexion, citing, as they do, the unanimity of the continental powers in favor of peace as a guarantee for its preservation. Although England has not yet assented to the proposed arrangement her consent is expected. It would seem, however, that the soil and poverty which lay spread out before him. Many and fierce were the struggles between love and reason; but his pride conquered every other feeling, and it all ended in his espousing the resolution of going to sea. A brother of his dead father was largely engaged in the India trade, and this uncle gave him the supercargo's situation on board a merchant vessel which traded between New York and Singapore. It was very hard to leave his widowed mother to her loneliness; very hard to part with Helen; but Richardson had before him the prospect of carving his way to fortune, and the thought of what should come afterward buoyed him up through the solemn parting. His heart was full, but he left his native village without a sigh or a tear.

Centennial Notes.

The value of the Chinese exhibit is roughly estimated at $161,000.

The Humboldt statue cost $15,000, and will be placed in position in June.

The department of admission has decided that fifty-cent silver pieces, as well as fifty-cent notes, will be received as entrance fee.

A mammoth bull, four years old, weighing 4,500 pounds, and bred by Jacob Lee, of New Florence, Mo., is on exhibition. He answers to the name of Stonewall Jackson, and experts pronounce him the largest, fattest and most symmetrical bovine seen for many years.

The Centennial executive committee authorize the announcement that there is no vacancy in the clerical force under the commission, and the Centennial police force is so nearly filled that no encouragement can be offered to persons whose applications, accompanied by reference, have not been filed.

The Tramp Nuisance.

The tramp nuisance is getting to be intolerable in the rural districts, and numerous cases of robbery and outrage are reported as being committed by these wandering vagabonds. In the interior cities these fellows and the corner loafers are increasing alarmingly in numbers and impudence. A contemporary thus bitterly refers to them:

No matter where you go, you always encounter the "poor fellow"—by these we mean the men who stand on the street corners on Sundays and grumble because no work can be procured. The sympathizing public say: "The poor fellows! Too bad!" Why, bless your soul, those poor fellows, as you call them, wouldn't accept an appointment in the cabinet, if they thought there was any hard labor to be done. No; they would rather stand and stare at passers-by, chew tobacco, and swear and lie, and bemoan their condition, than strive to earn a penny by the sweat of their brows.

A Curious Compact.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* relates the following incident: Young Anderson, the lawyer, whose funeral has just occurred, was a cousin of Earnest Morris, and between them there existed the greatest friendship. There is a compact, entered into and signed by them two or three years ago, agreeing to compare notes at the age of forty and see who had achieved most in the world of science or letters—but alas for the uncertainty of all earthly things! So impressed with this spirit of rivalry was young Anderson that in his long lingering sickness, when unconscious, he would mutter to himself audibly: "Earnest will excel me, Earnest will excel me."

Filling Up Space.

A young man who left the Alleghanies a few weeks ago to fill a situation in New York, got an idea that some address cards would help him into high-toned society. He left his order with a printer, and in due time received his cards. After a little reflection he took them back to the office, and remarked: "Seems to me there's a good deal of blank space on these cards. I don't see why you can't put the picture of a horse over the name, and you might have a ship or a plough, or some such thing, in each corner. It looks wicked to waste so much space!"

Worth Knowing.

Fresh milk is a valuable food for the sick, but the least sourness in it makes it, of all articles, perhaps the most injurious. Diarrhœa is a common result of fresh milk allowed to become at all sour; nurses, therefore, ought to exercise the utmost care in this. Yet, if you consider that the only drop of real nourishment in your tea is the drop of milk, the great importance of not depriving invalids of this drop of milk is evident.

A SAD FATE.—The New York *Herald* says: A thousand cavalry arrived in Cuba lately from Spain. Before the summer is over most of them will have died from the effects of the climate, even if they entirely escape the insurgents. It is incredible that Spain should thus ruthlessly send her soldiers to Cuba to die to no purpose, but we suppose there is no help for it till the harvest of death is complete.

CAN'T DO IT.—Miss Anthony declares that the only class of human beings in the United States man can't argue with to-day is the woman. "A man," adds Miss A., "can't argue with his wife, his daughter or his own sister. When they commence an argument they get worsted and always end up by exclaiming: 'Oh, nonsense! What is the use of trying to argue with a woman.'"

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A night train on the Canada Southern line dashed into the Welland canal. The locomotive and eight freight cars were badly damaged. The fireman and engineer were killed. It is supposed that the latter was asleep, and did not observe that the bridge was open..... Don Anceto Esquirol has been elected to succeed Gen. Garcia as president of the republic of Costa Rica. .....Barney Williams, the noted actor, who had been sick for a few weeks, was stricken with paralysis and died in New York city at the age of fifty-three ..... The Metropolitan hotel, at Long Branch, N. J., was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $70,000. The hotel had just been enlarged, and was one of the finest at the Branch.....There were 522 deaths in New York city in one week..... Miss Mary S. Linden, of Newark, N. J., having been deserted by her betrothed, became despondent and committed suicide with arsenic. .....A son and daughter of Prof. Parker, of the Iowa State university, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat while in their father's company.....War has been declared between the Central American states of Guatemala and Salvador, and several unimportant engagements have taken place..... The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his brother, Prince Arthur, were received at Madrid by King Alfonso and suite.

As John Smith, who murdered Judge Carson at Crab Orchard, Ky., was being taken from court to jail, he was assaulted by the sons of the victim. The attempt to kill the prisoner failed, however, and the young men were arrested, only to be set at liberty on their promising to abstain from further efforts in that direction.....McKee, of the St. Louis whisky ring, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000..... The Massachusetts Republican convention appointed delegates to the national convention, but left them unpledged. Resolutions favoring both Bristow and Blaine were before the members, but were not acted on.....The governor of the island of Barbadoes reports that the island is now quiet.....The opera House at Rouen, France, caught fire from a gas jet while the troupe of seventy-five performers were preparing for the performance, and before they could all escape the entire building was in flames A number of the company were burned to death, among them Mme. Feys, the principal singer. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen others wounded in endeavoring to rescue the unfortunates..... A bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women was defeated in the English House of Commons by a vote of 239 to 152.....John Stone, aged twenty, of Manor Station, Pa., fell in love with a thirteen-year-old girl, and because she refused to marry before she was sixteen, he blew out his brains, leaving a note in which he said that he could not live three years without the girl..... The Turkish garrison of Nicsic made a sortie to procure provisions, but were repulsed by the besiegers. The garrison and inhabitants are in extremities, having had nothing but horse meat for several days..... The national board of fire underwriters declare that fifty-five per cent. of the fires are incendiary.

The New York Democracy, in convention in Utica, appointed delegates to the national convention, heading the delegation with Senator Kernan. After directing the appointees to act as a unit, the convention adopted resolutions declaring its settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, the frugal expenditure, and the administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the best and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union; and while entertaining a cordial appreciation of other Democratic statesmen, respectfully suggest the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President..... The Arkansas Republicans appointed delegates to the national convention, and instructed them to work for Oliver P. Morton.

Representatives of the great powers having met at Rome and asked the advice of the cardinals as to the best means of bringing an end to the conflicts between the various states and the church, the cardinals answered unanimously that peace was impossible until the independence of the church was acknowledged. .....The plague in Mesopotamia is on the increase, and has appeared in the military hospitals and garrisons. At Bagdad from April 2 to April 10, inclusive, there were 386 attacks and 208 deaths..... Mary Shenan was found in Cincinnati with her throat cut, and the body of a newly-born female child with its head nearly severed from its body was found under her bed..... Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the James Parton Marriage bill.....The California Republicans left their delegates to the national convention unpledged, but expressed their preference for Blaine.....The German imperial court of discipline has sentenced Count Von Arnim to formal dismissal from the public service and the payment of costs of proceedings..... The Post-office Appropriation bill foots up a total of $32,189,109, of which the revenues of the department will probably cover $29,258,203..... It is becoming more and more evident, the New York *Argus* tells us, that whoever carries the Presidential election in November must carry the State of New York. It is this which gives Tilden his great prominence as a candidate in the Democratic party, and which may possibly give him the nomination..... Gen. Crook announces that the Indians at Red Cloud are on the verge of starvation, owing to the non-arrival of supplies. He fears they may go on the warpath as a result.

The Centennial commission have decided to open the exhibition grounds on Sundays free of charge, but to keep the buildings closed..... Calamitous fires have occurred in the numerous districts in Japan On March 26th upward of three thousand houses were destroyed and ten lives were lost in the town of Izushi. On the same day 140 houses were burned in Matsmai, and on April 2, twenty houses were burned in Osaka.....Queen Victoria has been proclaimed empress of India.....The treasury is now issuing twenty-cent silver pieces..... The steamer Quessant, from Brest, has foundered at sea, twenty-one lives being lost.....Wm. Boddie was hanged at Tuscumbia, Ala., for committing rape on a white woman in 1874. He died protesting his innocence..... Turkey has asked the great powers for military assistance in suppressing the insurrection, quoting as a precedent the aid given Russia to put down the rebellion in Hungary in 1849..... The body of Edward Fuller, missing from Rutney, Vt., for two months, was found in an open lot in Westminster, with the remains of his horse and sleigh. As a jug of liquor was also found, it is supposed he got lost in the snow while intoxicated and so perished.

The revolt in Algeria has been completely subdued. The leaders have been captured and are held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes.....J. S. Adams, a law student at Chester, Vt., committed suicide by taking poison. His intemperate habits had caused an estrangement between his betrothed and himself, and that was probably the cause of his mad act.....Mukhtar Pasha reports that he has entered Nicsic in triumph, after defeating a large body of insurgents at Presjeka and occupying their intenchments.....By the upsetting of a sailboat from Newcastle, Del., two of the four boy occupants were drowned.....The king of Dahomey, for ill-using a British subject, was fined a sum of money, whereupon he informed the English commodore that if he would come to Abomey he (the king) would pay him in powder and bullets.....Dartmouth College has decided to send a crew to Saratoga, and each student will be assessed to pay the expenses.....The report of March 10th showed that the national banks of the country held coin to the value of $6,923,635.75 and coin certificates amounting to $22,153,710.00. .....Prof. Blake, known as a mind reader, committed suicide by poisoning in San Francisco, on account of poverty.

The Cuban insurgents fired into a train between two garrisoned stations and succeeded in capturing it, burning all the cars. They also destroyed five large estates.....The boiler of a steam ferryboat, plying between Rudesheim and Bingen, Germany, exploded. It is believed that thirty persons were killed. .....Two Afredi clans on the Punjaub (India) frontier have sent their families to places of safety and revolted from British rule. In their raids they have run off numbers of cattle..... The public debt statement for April places the total, principal and interest at $2,224,369,873 61, less $116,431,615 22 cash in the treasury, showing a reduction during April of $2,781,181 49..... The whites of Antioch, Cal., fired the Chinese quarter of the town and drove the Chinamen from the city, on account of some white boys being allowed to debauch themselves in a Chinese den.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, reported back with amendments the concurrent resolution to secure uniformity in gold coin, moneys, and accounts between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House. Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Allison and Davis were appointed members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the message of the House of Representatives refusing to concur in the Senate amendment to that bill. Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment, and ask for a committee of conference, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sargent, Frelinghuysen and Withers members of the committee.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House joint resolution explanatory of the law allowing the commissioner of internal revenue to issue special tax stamps to persons carrying on the business of retail dealers in liquor, tobacco, etc., upon railroad trains and steamboats. Passed.

Mr. Boutwell (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing that the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed $5,000,000. Referred.

HOUSE.

The District Tax bill, as amended by Mr. Neal's substitute, providing a tax of one and one-half per cent. on all property, real and personal, was passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, from the judiciary committee, submitted a report in relation to the Pacific railroads, proposing a bill requiring them to create a sinking fund to pay at maturity the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to them by the government. Recommitted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. Piper (Dem.), of California, moved to amend the item for the San Francisco mint by increasing the appropriation for wages from $225,000 to $627,000.

Mr. Randall moved to amend the amendment by providing that the rate of wages paid at the San Francisco mint shall not exceed those of the Philadelphia mint by more than twenty-five per cent. (allowing fifteen per cent. for the difference between paper and gold, and ten per cent. for the cost of living). Agreed to.

Motions to insert an item of $14,000 to carry on an assay office in the mint buildings at New Orleans, and an item of $4,000 for the mint of Charlotte, N. C., after a long discussion were agreed to. An item of $5,000 was also inserted for an assay office at Boise City.

The question of the compensation of Territorial judges (fixed in the bill at $2,500) gave rise to discussion, most of the speeches being devoted to the utter inadequacy of that compensation. Mr. Cannon, of Utah, illustrated it by the statement that the Territorial Legislature of Utah made an appropriation to increase the salaries of the United States judges, who acted there in a dual capacity.

Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, expressed his astonishment at Mr. Cannon's statement, and intimated that any Federal judge who received compensation from any outside source deserved impeachment, and offered an amendment forbidding Territorial judges to accept any compensation except that provided by Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill. It contains appropriations for mail depredations and special agents, $110,000; for post route maps, $20,000; for advertising, $25,000, and provides that the postmaster-general shall cause an advertisement of the mail lettings in each State and Territory to be posted up in each post-office therein, to be posted conspicuously for at least sixty days before the time of such letting, but no other advertisement of such lettings shall be required; compensation to postmasters, $6,500,000, and to clerks, $3,290,000; for payments to letter carriers, $1,650,000, provided that hereafter the free delivery system shall not be established in cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants where now established by law; for inland transportation, $14,500,000; for transportation of foreign mails, $220,000; for balance due foreign countries, $50,000. If the revenue of the Post-office department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by the bill, then the sum of $2,680,906 is hereby appropriated. For steamship service between San Francisco, China and Japan, $250,000. The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is as follows: For general service of the Post-office department, $31,089,109; for steamship service, $258,000; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office department, $850,000; total, $32,189,109. The above amount is to be expended for as follows: By the revenues of the department, estimated at $29,258,203; by appropriations for deficiency out of the treasury, $2,680,906; by direct appropriations out of the treasury, $250,000. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor in the sum of $5,750,696.99.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill till the hour for supervisors' returns were, on motion of Mr. Randall, struck out of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell (Dem.), of Alabama, the salary of the commissioner of agriculture was raised from $2,700 to $3,000. On motion of Mr. Holman an additional paragraph was added, making it the duty of the commissioner to collect agricultural statistics, and to compile the same, and to publish monthly statements thereof.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill. All those amendments on which a separate vote was not asked were agreed to in gross. The first separate vote was on the amendment on which a separate vote was taken was one offered by Mr. Hurlbut (Rep.), of Illinois, increasing the compensation of Territorial judges from $2,500 to $3,000. It was rejected, 39 to 19.

The next vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Caldwell (Dem.), of Alabama, appropriating $3,000 for the collection of agricultural statistics. Rejected.

The section transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior department to the War department was struck out of the bill, and then the bill was passed—yeas, 238; nays, 17.

Mr. Randall offered the following amendment to rule 5, saying that he did so at the suggestion of the speaker, and to the effect that in case of the personal illness of the speaker, he may make such appointment (that of speaker pro tem.) for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at which time the same is made." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Scales (Dem.), of North Carolina, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the subsistence of the Apache Indians in Arizona. Passed.

Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged to be in contempt by either House of Congress.

Mr. Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, moved a bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes the redemption and cancellation of United States notes and the sale of United States bonds for the accomplishment of that purpose. Rejected—yeas, 115; nays, 111; not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, moved a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations, to conduct such investigations with open doors, except when in the opinion of such committees the public interest will be prejudiced thereby; and that any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person, or by counsel, or both. Adopted.

A Merchant's Start in Life.

When the late A. T. Stewart reached his majority he returned to Ireland to receive his patrimony, upon the interest of which he had been living in New York. Before starting on his return he spoke of the object of his contemplated visit to Ireland to Mr. Chambers, then well known as a buyer at auction for several business houses in New York city.

"How much is your patrimony?" asked Mr. Chambers.

"About $10,000, I suppose," answered Mr. Stewart.

"A snug little sum. What do you intend doing with it?"

"Invest it here and live on the income."

"You can do better."

"How?"

"Go into trade."

"Nonsense. I know nothing about trade. I can't even buy a hat or a pair of gloves without getting some one else to pick them out for me."

"Stuff," ejaculated Mr. Chambers. "Do as I tell you. Go